ombay Chronicle

NDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1916. ONE ANNA.

A NEW ATTRACTION

WEST END

CINEMA

the theatre to which you will eventually go.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Mukden (Fengtien)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO.
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad an Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadse, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,656

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT

NASIK ROAD

DEOLALI.

ENGLISH CLIMATE

ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT

EMPRESS HOTEL.

FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES

GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATIONS 1916-1917.

Books very useful to candidates for the above examinations and to others that desire to excel in English and Science:

BY

MR. K. SITARAMAIYA, B. A., L. T.,

(*Madras Christian College.*)

	Rs. a. p.
(1) A Guide to the study of English grammar, Parsing, Punctuation, Paraphrase etc.	0 15 0
(2) A Manual of English Composition	0 8 0
(1) and (2) purchased together will be given away for Re. 1-3-0 only.	
(3) A Guide to the study of Physics, Chemistry, and Physical Geography	1 2 0
(4) The New Matriculation Science Examiner	1 1 0
(3) and (4) purchased together will be given away for Re. 1-13-0 only.	

The above books contain different sections. Each section has a large number of questions from different Universities with full answers to serve as models and many questions without answers for exercise. The Science Guide has over 140 diagrams and figures.

N. B.—Postage extra. The concession in price abovementioned will be allowed only to those that apply before 31st March 1917. Special discount is allowed on large indents.

If copies of the above publications cannot be had of your book-seller, please apply to:—

MR. K. SITARAMAIYA,
19, Gurnappan St., George Town,
MADRAS.

Please mention this Journal when you apply for books. 5463

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors of the mortgagees and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of February, 1914, executed in their favour by Noorbai, widow of Ebrahim Moosa and Khatizabai, wife of Ali Mahomed, the mortgagors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the day, time, and place, mentioned against the lot, the following property.

LOT NO. 2.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Ghoghari Moholla in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2824 and 2602 New No. 9378 and old Survey No. 1587 and new Survey No. 1052 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under "C" Ward No. 6196 and Street Nos. 41 at 45 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Ghoghari Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Sulleman Ahmed and on the South by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office at 135 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DE LISLE ROAD OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA STATION.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the property and credits of Dadabhoy Sorabji Rustomkhan, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following properties in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at De Lisle Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 233 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. 3461 and bounded on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by the property of Girdhari Puniram on the west by the property of Kanoo Dhakoo, on the north by the public and on the south by the property of Nagoo Sagaji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 7162 Street No. 1.

LOT NO. 2—All that piece of Fazendari land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Byculla Tank Pakhady Road or De Lisle Road in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 300 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3461 and bounded on the north by the house of Girdhari Puniram on the east by the said DeLisle Road, on the south by the Chawl of Ellum Balaji and on the west by Lot No. 1 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 12-16 and Ward No. 7160.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the said Administrator at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred Victoria in good order.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 4th October, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52 Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS AND DYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 TONS BLEACHING POWDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1916, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned:—

5 tons bleaching powder, Japanese 33 drums, each drum of 3 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF MUSJID BUNDER ROAD AND SAMUEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Hansa Khusal & Co. and in exercise of a power of sale given to the said Hansa Khusal & Co., by an Indenture of first mortgage bearing date the 11th day of November 1908 and made between Joshi Narsey Kessowji Ahhatti of the one part and the said Hansa Khusal & Co. of the other part and also in exercise of a similar power contained in the second and third mortgagees hereinafter mentioned Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises by public auction the mortgaged property described below on THURSDAY, the 9th day of November, 1916 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). The vendors are also tranferees of a second mortgage dated the 19th day of January, 1916, and made between Narsey Kessavji of the one part and Nanji Ladha and Laxmibai his wife of the other part. They are also the third mortgagees of the same property under a deed of mortgage dated the 4th day of January 1913.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring seventy-nine square yards and four-ninths of another square yard registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collectors Old No. 168 Collectors New Nos. A/28761 and 2863 Old Survey No. 190 and 190 and New Survey Nos. 2779 and 2780 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1659 and Street Nos. 119 and 121 all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Musjid Road and the corner of the said Musjid Road and Samuel Street in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by Samuel Street aforesaid on or towards the North by the property formerly of Dosa Kirpal and now of Ismailji Jiwanji and on or towards the South by Musjid Road aforesaid and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the vendors at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors: Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY" Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NO. "19811816522" is requested to communicate with Mr. V. BHOPADEKAR, 8-12, DeSouza Street, for particulars required. Correspondence strictly private. 5470

WANTED

WANTED—BANK LEDGER CLERKS for Service in Basra. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, Bombay. 5475

WANTED—A GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER for the Haji Kasam Asraf Commercial School, Rander. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 100 in 10 years. Apply to C. M. GANDHI, Nanpura, Surat. 5466

WANTED—First class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Ahmedabad Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. ARDESHIR RATTONJI BROS, No. 7, Green Street, Fort. 5472

WANTED by a European firm two TYPISTS, one with knowledge of shorthand, well up in English correspondence. State salary expected with copies of testimonials to Box No. 235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 5468

AN energetic parsi youth having 10 years' experience in a well known cotton firm seeks SITUATION as a SALESMAN, SERECOOR or HEAD CLERK in a similar firm. Please apply to Box No. 239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5481.

WANTED—Immediately, 1st and 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cotton, Gin and Press Factories. Apply stating qualifications terms, etc., to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5471

WANTED—SOLE AGENT at Bombay for the sale fire-clay goods, such as fire bricks, fire-clay, seating-blocks, flue covers, etc., and glazed stoneware pipes dramage or sewerage pipe's, roofing and flooring tiles, etc., manufactured by the P. P. Co., Ltd.

Please apply stating terms of agency to the DIRECTORS, P. P. Co., Ltd., Jabbalpore. 5360

REQUIRED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY, pay up to one thousand rupees and free quarters and conveyance.

Absolutely essential to possess thorough knowledge of English and Sanskrit. No one who does not possess these qualifications need apply. Applications must be accompanied with photographs (which will not be returned) and testimonials which must reach this office before 1st November. Apply to:—

RANJIT SINGH,
Ag. Private Secretary,
5392 Alwar State.

FOR SALE

CLEARANCE SALE of Surgical and Veterinary Instruments: Remainder of stock to be disposed of at Cost. Apply TREACHER and Co., Ltd. (in liquidation), British Hotel Lane. 5361

FOR SALE—If you have any second-hand Boilers, Steam Engines, Oil or Gas Engines, Engineering Plant and Tools, Water Tanks, etc., etc., that you wish to dispose of, you can do so by applying to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5427

TO CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS—A splendid opportunity to secure a bargain.

FOR SALE—A concern giving up the manufacture of cigarettes offers a large stock of English-made coloured packets of excellent quality, with and without names printed thereon, together with well-known trade marks, also a large and valuable stock of coloured insertion pictures, cigarette bobbins, bales of cardboard, etc. Special concessions to purchasers of the whole stock.

Apply to Box No. 230, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5446

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE

RARE and old Persian and Indian paintings for sale.

A. K. ESSAJEE.
5331 22, Churchgate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—In good working order, Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½. Stroke 24 Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHANBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 5186

MASTER-KEY sets of 6 Padlocks, 1½in. with one non-interchangeable key to each lock and 2 master-keys to fit all 6. Rs. 11 per set; with 2 non-interchangeable keys to each Padlock and 2 master-keys. Rs. 13 per set.

R. H. PATUCK & Co.,
14, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay

A WONDERFULLY CHEAP BARGAIN.—A Quad Royal Wharfdale PRINTING MACHINE costing before War Rs. 6,000, now more valuable, not easily procurable too, will go very cheap. Open to inspection.

A Simplex No. 100 CIGARETTE MACHINE is also for sale.

BUYERS WILL BE LUCKY INDEED.—To avoid disappointment, apply sharp to:—THE ORIENTAL TOBACCO MANUFACTURING CO.,

Patronised by H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, G.C.S.I.,
5441 BOWRINGPET, S. INDIA.

TO BE LET

DECENT CANOE VICTORIA, with Waler Horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5467

TO BE LET—Second floor at Alexandra Road, Gamdevi; drawing, dining, 4 bedrooms e. l. f. Servants' quarters Europeans and Parsis. Apply to R. P. BHARUCHA, Solicitor, Bell Lane. 5480

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY—To be let for cold season suitable for Rajas and Princes. Two furnished bungalows in one compound to be let for November and December. Nice gardens, extensive compound, servants' quarters and large stabling accommodation. Commands a charming view of sea as well as land. Apply to Box No. 238 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5476

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN—By The MONTH OR SEASON. FURNISHED BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES & BLOCKS in cool, shady and healthy (quiet or central), locality. Mosaic or Tiled flooring. For rents apply sharp to avoid disappointment to M. Burke, No. M. I. M. E., Neral. 5406

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our OFFICES and SHOW ROOM to No. 6, New Queen's Road.

HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS. 5399

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that one share of the ALBERT PRESS CO., LTD., bearing No. 164, which stands in the register of the above Company in the name of Purshotam Amichand Dalal having been lost, nobody should deal in any way in respect of the said share. In spite of this if anybody deals in any way in respect of the said share, he will do so at his own risk.

Dated 3rd October, 1916.
PURSHOTAM AMICHAND DALAL.
5473

B. O. C. PETROL.

THE PUBLIC are hereby notified that the price of B. O. C. Petrol has been advanced by two annas per gallon on and from the 4th instant. A similar increase has been made in the price of Benzine.

For the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.,
(Scotland).
SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
5479 Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BANYEI MARU" having arrived on the 2nd instant, from Japan via Hongkong, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ration articles and firewood required for the use of the convicts confined in the Bangalore Central Jail, during the year 1917, will be received by the Superintendent of that Jail, in his office up to 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th November, 1916. For details please see pages 639 to 641 Part IV of the Mysore Gazette dated 31st August, 1916. 5469

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Whole Share and Rs. 10 per Quarter Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, is hereby declared and will be payable, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1916, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 4th October, 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th October, to 14th October 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1916.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October, 1916, at 3-30 o'clock (S .T.), in the afternoon when the resolutions accepting the resignation of Messrs. Runchordas Narotumdas and Company, Secretaries, Managers and Agents, of the Company in terms of their letter dated the 28th day of September, 1916 and appointing in their place Messrs. Rogavji Maganlal and Company, as Agents of the Company, and making consequential and other alterations and amendments in the Articles of Association of the Company particularly the alterations giving power to the Company to reduce its capital will be proposed and if passed by the requisite majority, the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting.

The resolutions so to be proposed at the meeting are lying on the table of the Company at the Registered Office of the Company and may be inspected there at any time during office hours.

By Order of the Board.
RUNCHORDAS NAROTUMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers & Agents
Bombay, 2nd day of October, 1916. 5461

NOTICE.

No. 8277 of 2-10-16.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract from 1st November, 1916, to 31st October, 1917, of Indian Steam Coal for Dockyard Steaming purposes of the estimated quantity of 9,000 tons will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, up to 3 p.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 24th October, 1916, after which hour No Tender will be received.

2. The Indian Coal tendered must have a calorific value of not less than 7,000 calories or 12,600 British Thermal Units with ash not exceeding 15 per cent., or the evaporative power of the Indian Coal must be not less than 7 lbs. of water per lb. of Indian Coal with ash not exceeding 15 per cent.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government Officer, but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms will be summarily rejected.

5. Printed Tender Forms and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained from the Marine Store Officer of this Dockyard.

6. The attention of all Tenderers is invited to the necessity for carefully observing the conditions mentioned in this notice.

7. Each Tender is to be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Indian Steam Coal."

WALTER LUMSDEN,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay.
5465

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for fifteen months ending 30th June, 1916.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 4th September, 1916.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th September 1916 to 11th October 1916 (both days inclusive). 5306

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on FRIDAY, the 6th instant being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5459

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL REHMAN bin ABDUL MOHSIN, late of Bombay Arab Merchant, who resided at Ripon Road, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

1. MOUZA BIBI, widow of the said ABDUL REHMAN bin ABDUL MOHSIN deceased, of Bombay Arab residing at Lamington Road, and 2 ABDUL AZIZ bin ABDUL MOHSIN, of Bombay, Arab Merchant, consanguine brother of the said deceased, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort in Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
20th day of September, 1916
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
5477 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

"THE ONE WOMAN."

Splendid drama dealing with the opium smuggling in San Francisco, and the love of a man for a maid after many years of estrangement. This is of special interest to India, where opium smuggling is often done.

"THE LOCKED DOOR."

On two floors of a big New York Factory are suit and dress-making work-rooms. The owner of the former is strictly scrupulous about his precautions against fire, but the latter man is careless. There is a police inspection and the dressmaker is forced to make alterations. His door is always kept locked. Through carelessness the place gets burned down and many lives are lost by the locked door. The picture points a strong moral to all large employers of labour.

"THE LITTLE MASCOT."

Two rivals in love are to run against one another in a big race. One has as mascot a charming little girl who sees his opponent's friends kidnap him on the eve of the race. By her wonderful resources she rescues him and he is a splendid winner.

The last mail's.

PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1. Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

NOTICE.

Next Friday being a public Holiday.

A SPECIAL CINEMA MATINEE

will be given at 3-45.

at which the successful historical film.

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

in 10 long parts will be screened.

A remarkable historic event appropriate to the present time

STUDENTS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Will be accommodated free in the gallery as far as space will permit. The heads of such institutions should apply for accommodation to-day evening, and may send as many students as there are seats allotted to them.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS

Will be accommodated in the front rows of the Stalls. Hosppital authorities should also send in applications to-day and may send as many soldiers as there are seats allotted to them.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

The Most Lavish Western Production:

A KNIGHT OF THE RANGE

A THRILLING VIRILE STORY OF THE WESTERN PLAINS. A TREMENDOUS HUMAN INTEREST PLAY IN A GLORIOUS WESTERN SETTING.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC
Nos. 564—565.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30 (Nightly.)
HALF RATES:
Re. 1 to As. 2.

COMING. NEXT WEEK. COMING.

WOMAN WHO DID

BY

GRANT ALLEN.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AWARDED
3 GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
IS
A CUP OF

PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

COFFEE
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY
TO BE HAD OF
All respectable Dealers
AND AT

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS CATERERS
PEARSE & Co.
ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
KABUTO PILSENER BEER
(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS:— JEENA & Co.,
34, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Accidents happen every day.
HAVE YOU PROVIDED AGAINST THAT?
LIFE & ACCIDENT POLICY COMBINED
CAN BE HAD FROM THE:—
GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)
Registered in Great Britain.
HEAD OFFICE:— Singapore. LONDON OFFICE:— 32, Old Jewry, London, E.C
GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
M. V. MERCHANT,
BRANCH MANAGER,
12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL
CARLTON
AJAX & EXCELDA
Boots and Shoes,
MADE ON THE
NEW LONDON SHAPE.

Smartest, Best and Most Up-to-Date on the Market.
ASK FOR THEM!!
TAJBHOY & CO.,
BARIA MANSIONS
(Opposite Crawford Market),
BOMBAY,
Are the SOLE AGENTS.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to ...illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.
ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

The depression from Bengal is now in east Central Provinces and the monsoon from the Bay is decidedly active.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Bengal, Central India east, west Central Provinces; local in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, east Central Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, south-east Punjab, east Rajputana, south-east Madras.

The principal amounts are.—Tavoy four inches; Akyab one and a half; Myitkyina and Maymyo one; Cherrapunji one and a half; Silchar and Barisal one; Jessor and Calcutta two; Bogra, Balasore and Daltongunj one and a half; Ranchi and Gaya one; Naya Dumka four; Mussooree two; Ambala three; Jaipur one and a half; Hoshangabad and Raipur two; Saugor one; and Negapatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase or rain in Central India.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 3rd. 1915.	June 1st to Oct. 3rd. 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	80.52	73.70	81.28
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	Entries are not available			
Esplanade [Gck. Tej. Hospital] .				
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.770 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76.7 ,,
Dew Point.....	75.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.814 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	4.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4 ,,
Minimum....do.....do.....	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NW,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	96 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.09 ,,
Do. do. year	80.63 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd.....	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	m 3	7	24 10	3	m 8	46	20 4
		2	44a	25 1		8	10a	16 10
Wed.	4	m 4	11	26 2	4	m 10	6	21 0
		3	53a	24 3		10	0a	17 8
Thur.	5	m	28	25 10	5	m 0	15	20 9
		5	25a	23 11		11	43a	18 4
Fri.	6	m 5	52	26 0	6	m 1	34a	19 8
		7	5a	24 5				
Sat.	7	m 8	0	26 6	7	m 1	14	18 3
		8	20a	25 7		2	26a	18 4
Sun.	8	m 8	53	27 2	8	m 2	20	17 10
		9	21a	26 10		3	9a	17 1
Mon.	9	m 9	39	27 7	9	m 3	15	17 5
		10	12a	28 0		3	48a	16 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m.
,, 4 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 26m.
,, 5 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 30m.	,, 6h. 25m.
,, 6 (Friday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 24m.
,, 7 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 23m.
,, 8 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 22m.
,, 9 (Monday)	,, 6h. 31m.	,, 6h. 21m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Oct. 4,	4h. 36m.,	5m. p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 11,	6h. 31m.,	1m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 19,	6h. 38m.,	7m. a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 27,	2h. 7m.,	0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 2.50in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, lightly clouded in the north Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 1.30in. of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Cutch, north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.12in., Saugor 1.02in., Hoshangabad 2.35in., Nagpur 0.36in., Chanda 0.17in., and Raipur 1.91in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression of slight intensity reported to have formed in south-east Bengal, appears to have moved to the neighbourhood of Raipur; it has determined a considerable increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, local in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, the Madras Deccan and south-east Madras, while a few showers have occurred in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and the south United Provinces and a few showers in the east Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West, north Hyderabad, Malabar and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 3rd of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall; Past 24 hours	Rainfall; Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall; Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	...	...	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd Oct.) ..	81.1	72.4	47	..	0	—0.01
Jask ..	93.7	78.0	71	..	0.29	0.23
Muskat ..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Do. (2nd Oct.) ..	97.9	84.7	73	..	0.58	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102.5	78.5	75	..	3.80	—0.93
Rawalpindi ..	96.4	70.8	66	..	37.30	14.82
Lahore ..	100.8	80.2	64	..	23.08	7.95
Hissar ..	97.6	75.0	84	..	17.97	..
Ambala ..	95.1	73.1	90	2.50	31.56	5.08
Delhi ..	96.9	75.9	91	0.01	27.18	3.68
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	83.2	76.2	84	0.07	28.93	4.50
Mainpuri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhansi ..	86.1	75.6	92	0.15	43.65	5.20
Cawnpore ..	86.6	76.9	89	..	47.25	14.88
Allahabad ..	87.9	76.5	80	0.04	58.90	24.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	103.5	80.2	71	..	3.17	0.81
Karachi ..	86.4	79.9	86	..	21.67	10.54
Ajmer ..	85.6	74.8	79	..	26.27	6.40
Jaipur ..	90.4	73.1	76	1.30	23.16	1.44
Kotah ..	99.0	74.1	51	..	42.81	15.62
Mount Abu ..	72.4	63.4	73	—	82.31	24.05
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	89.8	71.7	68	..	12.92	—0.39
Dwarka ..	86.9	78.1	79	..	11.10	—2.58
Veraval ..	84.9	74.8	83	..	23.55	6.49
Rajkot ..	92.4	76.9	73	..	24.20	—1.31
Bhavnagar Para ..	93.0	72.6	76	..	19.28	—0.29
Surat ..	88.2	74.3	82	..	52.25	12.75
Ahmedabad ..	91.9	74.1	76	..	24.33	—4.53
Deesa ..	89.4	73.0	89	..	21.78	1.57
Neemuch ..	85.9	69.8	81	..	37.20	10.13
Indore ..	84.6	69.3	86	..	38.94	6.46
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	80.8	72.5	83	0.12	46.47	—4.40
Saugor ..	90.0	71.8	84	1.02	38.20	4.25
Hoshangabad ..	87.1	77.0	87	2.35	53.57	7.85
Khandwa ..	87.0	73.4	82	..	34.09	6.66
Akola ..	88.5	72.8	75	..	38.84	4.78
Amraoti ..	88.8	73.5	78	..	40.09	10.69
Nagpur ..	88.7	74.4	80	0.36	46.32	4.67
Chanda ..	91.1	75.6	90	0.17	50.60	2.66
Raipur ..	85.2	73.2	98	1.91	36.22	—8.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.4	76.9	86	..	80.52	11.45
Ratnagiri ..	85.1	76.1	80	0.03	132.33	36.13
Marmugao ..	83.0	76.0	93	..	115.12	28.78
Karwar ..	84.8	75.2	93	..	128.32	15.90
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERAB.. —						
Malegaon ..	90.4	66.1	74	..	20.52	1.27
Ahmednagar ..	87.3	64.3	59	..	24.02	5.07
Poona ..	85.4	66.5	82	..	20.35	—7.76
Sholapur ..	88.5	70.9	75	..	31.42	7.94
Bijapur ..	87.3	70.7	74	..	19.13	8.88
Belgaum ..	81.3	66.5	90	..	33.45	—5.50
Aurangabad ..	89.2	65.9	67	..	41.53	17.05
Nizamabad(Indur).	89.9	72.7	70	..	31.97	—4.29
Hyderabad ..	85.4	71.5	82	..	36.66	12.26
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	85.6	74.2	83	..	103.02	—6.53
Calicut ..	84.1	75.3	91	..	88.25	—1.23
Cochin ..	86.7	74.7	83	0.20	81.08	7.51
Colombo ..	85.9	73.1	95	..	30.18	8.50
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	92.2	78.6	77	..	41.07	17.30
Bellary ..	90.3	71.7	87	0.50	16.04	4.70
Cuddapah ..	89.4	77.4	79	..	30.15	9.99
Madras ..	94.2	79.0	76	..	13.03	—3.75
Bangalore ..	83.5	68.1	88	0.44	28.37	5.16
Coimbatore ..	88.9	71.1	82	0.02	10.61	4.68
Trichinopoly ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam ..	93.4	70.8	86	1.40	17.16	6.1

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 3rd October 1916 was 29.973 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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By
G. W. Reynolds in 13 Vols.
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Original price Rs. 30-0-0.
Our reduced price Rs. 7-0-0.
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MADRAS

TO DEVELOP THE BUST.
A simple, safe, and harmless way in which any lady, no matter how thin or old, can increase her bust development from two to five inches in a few weeks is to take 20 grains of phormoid, a standard concentrated food product, just before each meal. For convenience, it is best to ask your chemist to supply you with the standard phormoid tablets, which contain 20 grains each. For a small sum you can get enough to last you two weeks, during which time your bust should develop from one to two inches. Many ladies report five inches' development in four weeks, and at the same time marked improvement in the general health. Phormoid is pleasant to the taste. 5450

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes Re. 1 and As. 12.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL
For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.'

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
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THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .
Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of
ATLAS TONIC
and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for
SLEEPLESSNESS.
OF ALL CHEMISTS.
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CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co's
"FRENCH-PILLS"
Repair Wear and Tear of Nerve and Body. Literature Free. Price each phial Re. 1-4.
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Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4	8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion	4	8
Collier: Germany and the Germans	5	10
Collier: England and the English	5	10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7	14
Dimnet: France Herself Again	12	0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3	12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen	5	10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5	10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5	10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11	4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteenth Centuries of British History	2	10
Prince von Buelow: Imperial Germany	1	8

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BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS.

In view of the differences of opinion prevailing in the cotton world regarding the estimated yield of the U. S. cotton crop this year, the following criticism of the U. S. Government Crop Reports on cotton appearing in "Commerce and Finance," one of the leading American commercial journals will be read with interest. It is written in reply to a correspondent who defended the accuracy of the official reports:—

The statement that you quote with regard to the accuracy of the Government Crop Reports on cotton evidently refers to the final estimate of the yield made in December after three-fourths of the crop has been ginned and a reasonably close approximation can be made to the proportion still to be ginned. This estimate is, however, hardly more accurate than the average of the "guesses" of the members of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges which are made without the assistance of the ponderous statistical machinery that the Agricultural Department maintains in order to arrive at what is nothing more or less than a consensus of well informed public opinion.

It would not be possible for the Agricultural Department to assert that its monthly condition reports provided a reliable indication of the final yield, for such is not the case

Last spring the Bureau of Crop Estimates stated that a condition of 100 per cent. on the respective dates mentioned could be taken as indicating a certain yield per acre and that this yield applied to the estimated acreage would give the prospective crop in pounds of lint cotton, or in the equivalent of commercial bales weighing 478 pounds net. Here are the figures:

Condition	Date.	Indicated yield per acre.
100	May 25th	233 lbs.
100	June 25th	234 lbs.
100	July 25th	238 lbs.
100	Aug. 25th	257 lbs.
100	Sept. 25th	276 lbs.

Applying these figures to the reports for the last two seasons we get the following results:

SEASON 1914-15. ESTIMATED ACREAGE 36,960,000.

Date of Report.	Reported Condition.	Indicated Yield Per Acre.	Indicated Crop of Lint (Thousands of 478 lb. Bales.	Actual Ginning Lint Cotton in Thousands of 500 lb. Bales.
			(000's omitted.)	
May 25	74.3	173.7	13,384	
June 25	79.6	186.3	14,321	
July 25	76.4	181.8	13,972	16,135
Aug. 25	78.0	200.5	15,563	
Sept. 25	73.5	202.9	15,692	

SEASON 1915-16. ESTIMATED ACREAGE 31,535,000.

May 25	80.0	186.4	12,295	
June 25	80.2	187.7	12,383	
July 25	75.3	179.2	11,822	11,192
Aug. 25	69.2	177.8	11,730	
Sept. 25	60.8	167.8	11,070	

SEASON 1916-17. ESTIMATED ACREAGE 35,994,000.

May 25	77.5	180.6	13,600	
June 25	81.1	189.8	14,248	?
July 25	72.3	172.1	12,960	

From the foregoing the value of the monthly condition reports as a guide to the size of the crop may be inferred. Two years ago the yield as indicated by these reports varied all the way from 13,384,000 to 15,692,000. The actual production was 16,135,000. Last year the indicated yield varied from 11,070,000 to 12,383,000. The actual production was 11,192,000.

So far this year the indications range from 14,248,000 at the end of June, to 12,960,000 at the end of July. No one knows what the figures may be one or two months hence, and the unwisdom of predicating any definite commercial or financial policy upon their showing now or hereafter seems to us self-evident.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Oct. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..	50,000
Futures at New York January	.. ..	16.75+65
" " March	.. ..	16.92
Spot Cotton at New York	.. ..	16.60+50
" " New Orleans	.. ..	16.00+50
Futures at New Orleans January	.. ..	16.41+85
" " March	.. ..	16.61

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	32 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Slow and featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 13th July.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5⅛
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6⅛
" " 6 "	6⅛
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers Bombay Rs. 6,60,000 @ 1-4 5/32.	
Bills Madras Rs. 2,64,000 @ 1-4 1/8.	

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Washington, Oct. 2nd.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its Report on the Cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 56.3 per cent, and that 4,063,000 Bales are being ginned, and the production being estimated at 11,637,000 Bales

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 348½ which was lower than expected in view of the bullish condition report of 56.3 and the fact that the New York and Liverpool markets advanced 65 points and 29 points respectively. A fair amount of business has been put through in the bazaar but only a small business was reported in contracts.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Colaba quotations:—
Fine Akola January 319.
Fully Good Bengal January 261.
Fine Bengal January 273.
Good Broach April 349.

Bombay, Oct. 3rd.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		DELIVERY. Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	SPOT COTTON
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	349/0	290/00
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	308/20
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	262/3	..	..	256/55
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	.. 274/75	..	..	295/70
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	275/82
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Panjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	290/65
Khan. Akola	Fine M.G.	.. 318	..	..	302/10
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/15
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/17
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	315/20
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	317/22
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	318/22
Khandelsh,	Fine M.G.	.. 301/2	..	..	290/95
Khandelsh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	277/85
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	282/92
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	276/82
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	295/05
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	310/23
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	335/50
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	267/77
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	..	..	332/40
Coompta,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	365/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	..	..	..	352/60
Westerns,	Good H.G.	..	..	..	342/52

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 3rd October, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 273	261	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 264	252	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 257	245	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 300	287	..	25th Jan. 1917
	.. 288	276	..	Ready
Jalna (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	
Ujjain (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	
	.. ..	..	..	
	.. ..	..	..	
Akola Khamg.	.. 310	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Karanja (M.G.)	.. 304	292	..	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.)	.. 321	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	.. 304	292	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	.. 324	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 308	296	..	
Yootmal (M.G.)	.. 327	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
	.. 312	300	..	Ready
Nagpore	.. 330	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Kampti (M.G.)	.. 318	306	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat	.. 333	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
(M.G.)	.. 318	306	..	Ready
	.. 316	308	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	349	25th Ap. 1917.
	.. ..	..	..	
Wadhwan (M.G.)	.. 327	315	..	Ready
H.G.	.. 317	305	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 286	273	..	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	
	.. ..	..	..	
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	369	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	
	.. ..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	335	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	
	.. ..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	353	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	.. ..	..	348	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	367	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd October, 1916:—

Cotton	....	1,618 Bales.
Wheat	.....	14,627 cwts.
Linseed	.....	20,000 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	.....	3,077 "
Gingellyseed	.....	848 "
Poppyseed	.....	806 "
Groundnuts	.....	1,683 "
Castorseed	.....	7,393 "
Rice	.....	5,435 "
Myrabollams	.....	24 "
Cottonseed	.....	860 "
Mowraseed	.....	293 "
Gram	.....	4,265 "
Barley	.....	417 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct 3rd—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail' Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30' ..	39 0 0	5 12 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-29 ..	38 8 0	5 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	39 0 0	5 12 9
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	6 5 0	6 11 6
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore ..	6 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 15 0	9 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	8 9 0	8 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 0 0	3 12 0
" Gujar 75-25 ..	42 0 0	....
" Gujar 50-50 ..	41 0 0	....
" Black ..	37 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	6 14 0	7 5 0
Groundnuts ..	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	4 14 0
Jawa ..	29 0 0	4 1 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..	9 13 0	
Linseed May ..	9 14 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan. ..	8 12 0	
Arandis Asti ..	37 4 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1/8d. Nov
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 15-32d. Oct.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m.s do 193¼
60 d-s Hongkong 161½
Do. Shanghai 227½
Do. Yokohama 155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened strong but subsequently assumed an easy slippery tendency before close.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 585.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 825, Madhavji at Rs. 1540 and Standards at Rs. 1660.

Central India improved to Rs. 2615.

There was sharp inquiry for Pearls to-day and a substantial rise of about Rs. 30 was recorded during the course of the day. They opened at Rs. 610 but before close touched Rs. 645 for Mahmat delivery.

Currimbhai closed at Rs. 415 and Indian Bleachiers at Rs. 370.

Simplex were placed at Rs. 560.

Ahmedabad Advance changed hands at Rs. 1085.

Bombay Dyings improved to Rs. 1030.

Katni Cement jumped to Rs. 375 and Deferred to Rs. 1280.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 430 to Rs. 412½. Deferred between Rs. 1390 to Rs. 1365.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1370.

There were smart fluctuations in Bundi Cement Co. shares and big lots of these shares were placed between Rs. 30 to Rs. 36½.

Indian Cement improved to Rs. 490.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 79.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91.

JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the above company was held at the registered offices in Green Street, when Mr. N. A. Lalljee presided. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors feel pleasure to report that the year's working has resulted in a profit, which after deducting from the previous debit balance of Rs. 96,967-2-4, leaves a balance of Rs. 66,525-8-4 to be wiped off. The Agents Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lallje & Co., having voluntarily goregone Rs. 67,028-12-4, being the amount of commission earned by them on the condition that the same be appropriated towards writing off balance of previous loss, the Directors have been able to show in the accounts a credit balance of Rs. 503-4-0. Thanks are due to the Agents for their voluntary offer in the interest of the shareholders. The Directors hope to show better result for the current year in view of the growing demand for cloth at remunerative prices.

A resolution thanking the agents for their generosity in giving up their commission was passed unanimously. Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Ismailbhoy A. Lalljee were reappointed directors, as also Mr. J. N. Parulker, as auditor, for the next year.

BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS,
GOVALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY,
STOOD FIRST IN INDIA
THIS YEAR TOO, IN A LONDON COMMERCIAL EXAMINATION.

FEE:—Rs. 100 by monthly instalments of Rs. 8.
TIME:—8—9-15 a.m. OR 7-30—8-45 p.m. (St. Time.)
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
Students may join either morning or night classes.
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MR. M. S. BANAJI, F. N. F. A. (LONDON.)

No ill paid or inefficient teachers employed.

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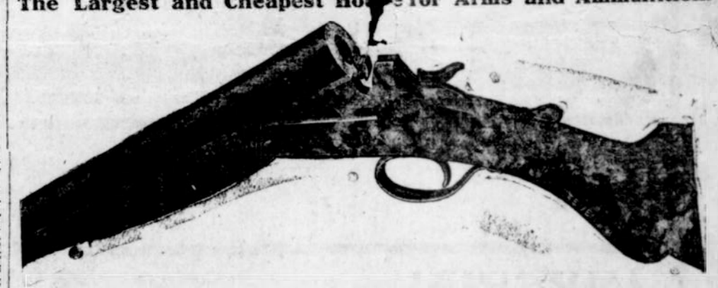

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LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES
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MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
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TO ANY BICYCLE.

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Like other wheels, it does NOT SLIP, nor does it BUMP when riding. It takes curves, WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERK to the rider.

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OR
Messrs. D. COWASJI & CO.,
20, FORT-STREET—BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th of Aswin Sud, 1932.
Mahomedan: 6th of Jelhaz, 1334.
Parsi: 29th of Farvardin, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 30m.; Sunset: 6h. 36m.
Phase of the Moon: First Quarter 4th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Arrival of English mail, 4 a.m.
The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co's Ordinary General Meeting, 3-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

Pontifical Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Jurgens at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, 7 a.m.
Mazagon Police Court: Second Presidency Magistrates' Court: The Persian Girl Abduction Case, 3-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 6.

"Dussera," Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.
A Dussera Sammelan at Madhav Bagh, 3 p.m. (B.T.)
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m. the same day.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force close at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema and Bandmann Varities at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GHASWALLA—Miss Sheerabai, eldest daughter of late Mr. Adarji Byrabji Ghaswalla, died at Poona, on 1st October, 1916.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.
Oct. 4.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 7th October, 1916:—
Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corpl. D. Blythin.
Riding School.—Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, 7-15 a.m.
Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 5th October, Rendezvous, Charni Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.
Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.
Oct. 4.

344. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "C" Company during week ending 7th instant. Next for Duty "D" Company.
345. Company Field Training:—
Detail.—Friday, October 6th. "G" Company.
Sunday, October 8th, "G" Company.
Sunday, October 15th, "F" Company.
Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will return to Bombay before 5 p.m. Haversack rations and water bottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers, Commanding Companies.
346. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
October 2nd to 9th (except on 1st, 6th, 8th) "A" Company.
October 10th to 20th (except on 15th) "C" Company.
347. Miniature Range.—From October 1st, the Miniature Range will be allotted in accordance with schedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Companies.
348. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays in future.
349. Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters.
"C" Company will parade at Headquarters on Thursday, the 5th instant (instead of Friday, 6th instant), at 6-15 p.m. Drill Order with helmets.
"D" Company.—The Company will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill, Order, with helmets.
Machine Gun Section will parade at Headquarters on Thursday, 5th instant, at 7-15 a.m.
"F" Company.—Company parade of 4th Sec-

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.
Oct. 3.

No. 317. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 2nd inst:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. W. Grimshaw.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. F. Kimpton.
Parades.—Nil.
No. 318. Classes.—N. C. O. S. & men desirous of being instructed in D. R. F. and H.P.P. should submit their names to the Sergt. Major by Wednesday next the 4th inst.
No. 320. Leave.—The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence as stated.
No. 1443 Gunner P. A. Parish, No. 2 Coy., from 1-10-16 to 31-10-16.
C. S. M., O. Greenstead, E. E. Coy., from from 1-10-16 to 31-10-16.
No. 321. Promotions.—Second-Lieutenant Arthur Gordon Shorrock, No. 4 Company, B.V.A., to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy dated 1st Sept., 1916.
P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

There will be a meeting of the S. Sergts. and Sergts. this evening at 7 p.m. in connection with Sergeants' Mess.
E. E. Company committee meeting on Wednesday the 4th idem at 6-45 p.m.
A whist drive and dance will be held at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on 11th instant commencing at 9-30 p.m. Tickets Re 1. Dress optional.
There will be a Spoon Shoot at Colaba on the 8th instant (Sunday). Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards. Shoot commencing at 7-30 a.m. Rifles may be drawn from the Armoury on 6th and 7th instants.
Dans at the Volunteer Club, on Tuesday, 10th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Dress—Drill Order (belts) sidearms and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.
(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, Oct. 2.

922 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 7th October, 1916:—
At Headquarters:—
"A" Company, Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Drill order, shirts.
"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Buglers, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
At Sahara:—
Machine-gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.
923 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders.
Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter Office two days beforehand.
924 Miniature Range.—The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted for the week ending 7th October, 1916, as follows:—
Tuesday "B" Company Voluntary practice at 7 a.m.
Wednesday "A" Company Voluntary practice at 7 a.m.
Saturday Officers Revolver Voluntary practice at 7-30 a.m.
925 Increase.—The undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company.
No. 1089 Cadet P. D. Lal.
No. 2059 Vol. W. J. Brown having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Satara detachment.
(Sd.) A. E. KERSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel E. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers of the Battalion the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

OUTWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Salsette with the homeward mails of the 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on Monday, the 2nd instant.

IN AID OF WAR FUNDS.

A social of the Goan community of Upper Mahim will be held on Saturday next at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of War Funds, in Mahim Fort Road.

BAI AISHABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 2402, out of which 1,360 were males, 2,234 females, and 448 children. The daily average of attendance was 134.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kalbadwadi, Girgaon, this evening, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Swami Shankaranandaji Sarasvati will deliver a lecture in Marathi, on "Bhakti."

POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Friday, the 6th October, being "Dasehra" will be observed as a Post Office holiday. All Post Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of combined telegraph offices will, however, remain open, on that date as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. L. G. Khare will deliver the 22th and last lecture of the series on "Burke and his Times" this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the above Association, Girgaum Back Road, when Mr. P. V. Blanchard of the Y. M. C. A. will preside.

HOME HYGIENE CLASS.

The Home Hygiene class conducted by Dr. Vaikar under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, was examined by Dr. V. N. Rege and the following students have been declared to have passed the examination:—(1) S. R. Bhawe; (2) R. D. Sule; (3) P. Thana Aiyar; (4) S. M. Desai; (5) A. W. Phansekar and (6) S. M. Kothare.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Jhenam, Muscat, Bao, Bushire, Koweit, Chatrbar, Jask, Lenga, Bahrein, Bandarea Dubai, Basra and Mahomerah, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday, the 6th October. Registered letters and parcels for these places will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, as Friday is a Post Office holiday.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Only a single attack of plague was reported in the city on Monday, there being no fatal cases, nor any cases of small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 68, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 58 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,538 rats caught during the day, seven were found to be plague-stricken.

DASSERA SAMMELLAN.

A Dassera Sammellan of all the Associations, Clubs and the Public of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Desai Mandal, Bombay, at Madhav Bag, on Friday the 6th instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), when Sir Bhalchandre Krishna, will preside. After the Sammellan, the assembly will start in a procession, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), for Simollasghan to the Laxmi Narayan Temple, Gowalia Tank Road. Some of the prominent Associations of Bombay are going to take part in the festival.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE TO WIDOW OF MUNICIPAL SERJANT.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a letter from the Commissioner will be considered in which he recommends that a compassionate allowance of Rs. 500 be made to the widow of the late Mr. Isack Cooke, Assistant Inspector in the Health Department, who was run over by a motor car while on duty on the Esplanade Road near the Floral Fountain on 23rd May last, and who subsequently died at the European General Hospital as a result of the injuries received.

FRIGHTENED VICTORIA DRIVER'S ESCAPADE.

It is alleged that on Monday, half a dozen soldiers who attempted to get into hack victoria No. 650 on Cooperage Road, chased the gharry on the driver declining to take them. They pursued driver Memon Jeeva, who applied the whip to his horse in order to escape the soldiers and while turning into Mayo Road the victoria went into collision with motor car No. 2868, belonging to Mr. Kasturchand of Marine Lines. Damage was sustained by the front of the car and the shaft of the victoria was broken, the horse also being injured. The soldiers all vanished meanwhile.

LATE MR. WAMANRAO DAMODARJI PITALE, J. P.

The death is announced of Mr. Wamanrao Damodarji Pitale, J.P., which took place at his residence on Lamington Road, on Monday last, after a short illness, at the age of 60 years.
The late Mr. Wamanraoji belonged to a very respectable family, and was nephew of the late Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao B. Pitale, J.P., Baroda State Vakil, and a grandson of the late Hon. Mr. Jugganath Shankarshet. Lately he was the Estate Manager to Sir Mohomed Yoosuf, Nawab of Navsi, where he was also held in great esteem. He rendered many useful service to the Plague Committee and in appreciation of his services the Government created him Justice of the Peace. He leaves behind him his widow, a brother and a sister and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital acknowledges a number of donations received in aid of the hospital, bringing the total amount so far subscribed to Rs. 28,86,38. Among the larger donations of the month are the following:—
Lady Dorab J. Tata (for current expenses from September 1916 to August 1917), Rs. 500; Mr. Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash and children (for current expenses from September 1916 to August 1917), Rs. 360; the relatives of the late Khan Saheb Ratanji Dhunjibhoy Surveyor, out of the amount subscribed by them in his Osothamna ceremony, through the "Jame-Jamshed" for the Endowment Fund), Rs. 260; the executor of the late Bai Manecchai Sorabji Modi, being the amount subscribed by him in her Osthamna ceremony out of her own estate (Roj Meher Izad, Maha Parvvagin, 1286), Rs. 100.

THE WOMAN WHO DID.

GRANT ALLEN'S FAMOUS NOVEL FILMED

"The Woman Who Did" was Grant Allen's favourite book, and remained so to the end of his life, in spite of the fact that its authorship caused him to be subjected to a good deal of personal inconvenience and annoyance. It was one of the first of a long chain of problem novels, and probably much more convincing, certainly much more interesting, than the majority of the others. It was first published in 1895, and was extensively reviewed by the press. It had a very large sale everywhere. At the time it roused keen discussion and competent critics expressed themselves most emphatically that it was one which will rank as the chief novel of its kind. It is a human story, one that holds the imagination, first because of its originality, secondly because of its daring defiance of the conventional. There is Art in the construction of this story. Around a daring challenge was written a poignant story, and once it has been entered upon it rivets the attention of the reader by reason of the powerful human notes. A motion picture version of this famous book is to be screened from Saturday next at the New Alexandra, which is said to be the finest British film produced. There are several chapters in the book which are centred in Italy, at Milan, Perugia etc., and in order to have no deception, the producers of this film had sent the whole company to Italy faithfully to portray that portion of the book, and the beauties of Italian architecture and scenery are ingeniously blended without the continuity of the story being interfered with. For those who want to read the story first and then see it on the screen, can get a copy of the novel for eight annas at the theatre.

A POONA TRAIN GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of the numerous readers of your widely circulated and most popular journal enlighten me as to whom to appeal in the following case?
It was on the 15th September last that I placed before the General Traffic Manager, Great Indian Peninsula Railway the inconvenience to which the daily passengers, residing at stations between Lonavala and Kirkee, are subjected to, owing to the absence of a Local or Mixed train especially in the evening after 5-10 p.m. In his reply the General Traffic Manager says that it appears to him that the present train service meets all the requirements. It is common knowledge that this year plague has been raging furiously at Poona: yesterday's total mortality being 62 as against 10, the normal daily mortality. Inoculation having become popular, thousands of people got themselves inoculated; but it was subsequently found that some of those that were inoculated were attacked by plague (of course the attack being a mild one). With a view to have another safeguard and to avoid the congestion of huts on the side of the Fergusson College, many persons shifted to places outside Poona on the G. I. P. Railway line as far as Lonavala, owing to the running of convenient trains between Bombay and Poona. Experience, however, proved that the evening train which leaves Poona at 5-10 p.m. could not be availed of by the majority of pass-holders as their duties could not permit of their being at the station at that hour. Under the existing circumstances shopkeepers and Government Servants have to take that train to the detriment of business and work. It was specially brought to the notice of the General Traffic Manager that under the existing train service a pass-holder who is unable to catch the 5-10 p.m. train is required to wait nearly five hours to get the other train which leaves Poona at 10 p.m. and should he be residing at Lonavla reaches that station at midnight.
On enquiry, I learn that similar applications to the one made by me, with numerous signatures, were made, but up till now nothing has been done to suit the convenience of the travelling public and that the number of Season pass-holders has exceeded five hundred.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. SATHEY.

Balkrishna Vinayak Vasudevjee's Farm-House, near Kirkee Station.
October, 1, 1916.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER FOR ORNAMENTS.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

SANMAYA UDANDATA v. THE KING EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Backelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who, agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty under Sections 302 and 392 with the murder of one Hanwava and with the robbery of her ornaments and sentenced him to death.
The facts are briefly these:—On 1st July 1916 one Venkappa husband of the deceased went to the market town leaving the deceased Hanmava alone in the house. That afternoon the deceased was visited by accused, who stayed with her for some time and then left. Soon afterwards the deceased left her house with a basket saying that she was going to collect cowdung and firewood. The deceased was never seen in the village afterwards. Her husband on return found his wife absent and started inquiries. After a fruitless search information was given to the Police On the next day a female corpse was found in the river at Balhatti which was then identified as that of the deceased. After due inquiries accused was arrested, who expressed his willingness to produce the ornaments which were on the body of the deceased. The ornaments and the saree belonging to the deceased were found in a hollow of a tree.
The accused's defence was that he had gone to the river side to graze cattle. The deceased requested him to carry her across the river and they went swimming. The deceased cried out that she was dying and afterwards she disappeared. The deceased had taken off the ornaments and had given them to him for carrying over. After her disappearance he took the bundle home in the evening.
The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and remarked that it was a very clear case of circumstantial evidence against the accused. The motive of the accused was apparently to take away the ornaments. There were no extenuating circumstances.
In the High Court it was argued on behalf of the accused that there were clear errors in the record that the part which the accused took in the murder was a subordinate one and that he was acting under the influence of another man.
The Court confirmed the conviction and sentence of death to that of transportation for life.
Mr. S. V. Palekar appeared for the accused.
The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE PIONEER BANK CASE.

SUIT OVER PROMISSORY NOTE.

THE PIONEER BANK LTD. (In liquidation),—Plaintiffs v. D. F. MIRANDA,—Defendant.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

This suit was filed by the Official Liquidator of the plaintiff bank to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 1,325-10-3 being the amount of two promissory notes for Rs. 425 and Rs. 600 passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff. The defendant in his written statement admitted the promissory note for Rs. 425 but denied having executed the promissory note for Rs. 600. He also counter-claimed from the plaintiff Rs. 772-12-0 being the balance of the amount remaining due to him for printing work done for the bank after giving credit for Rs. 425.
The plaintiff alleged that in April 1916 a notice of demand was sent to the defendant demanding payment of these sums of Rs. 425 and Rs. 600 and interest due by him to the plaintiff bank but that no reply had been received thereto.

DEFENDANT'S CLAIM FOR PRINTING BILL.

The defendant in his written statement admitted having passed a note for Rs. 425 and stated that it came to be executed under the following circumstances: In January 1913 the defendant was employed by the plaintiff bank to do printing work for the bank. Before the month of April he had done work to the extent of Rs. 1,196 and he presented his bill for the amount to the bank. The defendant made repeated demands for the payment of his bill but no payment was made to him. On the 10th April 1913 as the defendant was badly in need of money he saw the Manager of the bank and requested him to pay him some moneys at least in part payment in respect of the bill; but the manager said that he would only make part payment if the defendant executed a promissory note for Rs. 425 and he drew Rs. 600 to pay the rent but he did not get anything paid.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE FAILS.

The liquidator found amongst the papers, a promissory note for Rs. 600 and a cheque for Rs. 600. When the notice of 12th August 1913 was sent to the defendant he denied his liability. Nothing further was done. At the date of the liquidation there was a bill for Rs. 1,596 and there were pro-notes for Rs. 1,000. The liquidator filed the suit without mentioning anything about the bill. His Lordship was of opinion that the two signatures were forgeries. There was no reason why the defendants' statements should not be believed. The claim on promissory note for Rs. 600 therefore failed.

DECREE FOR COUNTER-CLAIM.

His Lordship decreed the counter-claim, and directed that the defendant should rank in liquidation for Rs. 772 and the plaintiff should pay throughout the costs of the suit and counter-claim.

"CHRONICLE" DEFAMATION SUIT.

In our report of Mr. Strangman's address for the plaintiff in the case of Surajmal B. Mehta v. Horniman and others it was stated that Counsel said, "as regards Mr. Horniman, he (Counsel) did not say that he took any personal interest in the matter or that he deliberately wrote these articles against Mr. Surajmal."
These remarks of Counsel were made in reference to the complaints made by Mr. Surajmal, that the settlement in the suit of Dada and Surajmal was not published in "The Chronicle," and not in reference to the articles which were the subject of the libel suit.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1916.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SECTION 38.

202-15.—Charles William Aldridge v. Fojmal Jusraj & Co., Crs No. 1, Pandia and Co., For Judgment at 3-30 p.m.
298-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Maharajkishan Gursahaimal v. Basheshorlal Hargovind, Cr No. 1, Dubash and Co., Madhoram Khanna, Cr No. 2, Dubash and Co., Part Heard, 6-9-16.
584-14.—Mahadu Bapu Baradkar v. Nathalal Radakison & Co., Crs No. 13, Mulla and M, Adjourned 21-6-16.
118-16.—Vachha & Co., Ardesir Byramji Todywalla v. Jehangir Framji Lala, Cr No. 3, In person, Dr. J K Daji and anr, Crs. No. 8 Dubash and Co., Pirojsha Rustomji Daruwalla, Cr No. 1, J A Valles, Adjourned 21-6-16.
316-16.—Ganesh Pandurang Kshirsagar v. Khima Vanaji & Co., Crs No. 9, Pandia & Co.
221-16.—Raghowji Kara Thucker and Manekbai, widow of Kara Amersey Thucker v. Jethabhai Dipchand Sha by his Munim Gokuldas Girdardas Sha, Cr No. No. 2, In person.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

278-14.—Ebrahim Alimahomed v. The firm of Purshotum Govindji, Crs No. 20, Soonderdas & Co., Chaturbhuj Kalidas Cr, Hurjiwan Walji, Cr No. 1, Jiwraj Madhowji, Cr No. 8, Rutonsi Kanji, Cr No. 7.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UN ER SECTION 38.

278-14.—Ebrahim Alimahomed v. The firm of Purshotum Govindji, Crs No. 20, Soonderdas & Co., Chaturbhuj Kalidas, Cr, Hurjiwan Walji, Cr No. 1, Jiwraj Madhowji, Cr No. 8, Rustonsi Kanji, Cr No. 7.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

ACCUSED GETS THREE MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Ramprasad Balaram with possessing fifty grains of cocaine without a license. The accused's room on the 4th storey of a house in 2nd Kumbharwada Lane was searched, when sixty-four packets containing fifty grains of cocaine were found. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT FROM A SHIP.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dorab charged (1) Sakia Kondu, a lascar, with the theft of a towel and a waterproof sheet, valued at Rs. 8, from the Hospital-ship Elora, in the Alexandra Docks, (2) Parshit Narayan Dowlat, a Police ramosi with the theft of nine apple from an open case in a shed at the Victoria Docks; and (3) Tukaram Bhimdas with the theft of a purse containing Re. 1-2-0 from the pocket of Mahadeo Govind whilst the latter was buying a ticket for Dahu at the Carnac Bunder. The first accused was fined Rs. 5, the second was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and the third who had three previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSING DAMAGE TO A MOTOR CAR.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Dr. Dinshaw Kanchji Messina charged Mahomedsha Ismail and Fathan Dilbar with causing damage to his motor car. Mr. S. R. Kapadia represented the complainant, and Mr. Sumji was for the accused.
In disposing of the case the Magistrate said that there could be no doubt that Dr. Messina's car was damaged and that the damage was of such a nature as to show that one with a fair knowledge of mechanism had a hand in the matter. The car was kept in the garage of Mr. Ismail and Pandu Antu, a mali in the service of Mr. Haji Abu Mahomed, had seen the two accused meddling with the car of Dr. Messina at about midnight. Pandu had deposed that he saw the first accused hammering at something in the engine work of the car and accused No. 2 pouring out something which was found to be water.
The first accused's defence, was that he was supplanting Dr. Messina in the affection of Mrs. Ismail. The Court found the defence witnesses unreliable.
Both the accused were a convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

ALLEGED MURDER OF INFANT CHILD

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector De Burgh charged a woman Jadhobai with the murder of her infant child.
It was alleged for the prosecution that the accused left her house on the morning of the 31st August in a temper, as her husband had assaulted her and jumped into a well with her child. When rescued the child was dead. The defence was that she fell into the well accidentally, as it had no parapet, and on the day in question it was raining hard and the water in the well was on a level with the surrounding sheet of water. The Magistrate believed the defence story and discharged the accused.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.
COTTON.
Total day's Sales on Spot and for Exp. 10,000 Bales.
Total day's Sales of East Indian, 1,000 bales.
Mid. Americans, 9.48d.
Egyptian F G. F., 14.10 nominally.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time), January 16.70, March 16.86.
New Orleans 10 a.m., January 16.56, March 16.56.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.
CLOSING PRICES.
October, 9.58 plus 23.
October-November, 9.57 plus 29.
November-December, 9.57 plus 27.
December-January, 9.58 plus 24.
January-February, 9.62 plus 27.
February-March, 9.64 plus 27.
March-April, 9.66 plus 27.
April-May, 9.67 plus 27.
May-June, 9.68 plus 27.
June-July, 9.68 plus 27.
July-August, 9.64 plus 27.
August-September, 9.49 plus 28.
September-October, 9.20 plus 29.
October-November, 9.16.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.
CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.
January, 13.61.
March, 13.67.
May, nil.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.
Liverpool Market will be closed on Saturdays until further notice.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.
Imports, nil. October, 9.37.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 2.
Consols 2½ per cent 59.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51½ nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 69½.
Government Securities 3 per cent 59½.

LONDON, Oct. 2.
EXCHANGE.
On London at Paris Francs 27.30.
WAR LOANS.
5½ per cent 1925-1928 £85.
4½ per cent 1925-1945 £94.

MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.
The Bombay Mails have been delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.
WHEAT.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 71 October Paid.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 70/9 October Paid.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 3,000,000.
SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs 69/5 October Sellers.
BARLEY.
Karachi Barley 50/3 Oct./Nov. Nominal.
METALS.
English best Selected Copper £138.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £118.
Copper Braziers £160.
Yellow Metal 13½.
Hard Spelter 45½.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C.I.F. Liverpool 18/9.
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent F.O.B. Liverpool £26-5-0.
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie £6 4 6.
FREIGHT.
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal.
SEEDS.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-Ship Ferozepore usual Bold nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 68/6 Oct/Nov. Sellers.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Small Grains 81/9 Oct/Nov. Paid.
Toria Rapeseed—71 Oct/Nov. Sellers.
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. and F. Calcutta, 21/4½ Oct.-Dec.
Raw Java, C. and F. Bombay, 21/7½ Oct.-Dec.
Raw Java, C. and F. Karachi, 21/8½ Oct.-Dec.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 24/1½ Oct.-Dec.
Fine White Java, C. and F. Bombay 24/4½ Oct.-Dec.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi, 24/5½ Oct.-Dec.
There is no business.
RUBBER.
Para Rubber fine hard cure, 3/1, October Buyers.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, 2/4½ October Sellers.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The following subscriptions were received by the East Indies Station Naval Fund during September:—
Amount already acknowledged Rs 141,937-13-3, Rangoon Branch Rs 1,500, Lady Robertson's War Relief Fund per Lady Robertson Rs 1,000, H. H. the Maharaja of Bahrampur Rs 1,000, Administrator Junagadh State Rs. 1,000, Ceylon Branch Rs 980, H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dhar, K.C.S.I. Rs 500, Federated Malay States Branch Rs 435-10, Messrs. S. R. Subedar's Sons Rs 300, Administrator Porbandar State contribution for August Rs 250, Hon. Secretary Ladies' Committee, Raipur War Aid Fund Rs 150, H. H. The Maharaja Kumar of Idar Rs 150, Chhatisgarh Feudatory States War Fund per Mr. P. L. Crawford Political Agent Rs. 150, Proceeds of a sale Re 115, Administrator Palitana State on behalf of Thakur Saheb of Palitana Minor Rs 100, Some officials and other gentlemen of Porbandar State Rs 85.11, H. H. the Nawab of Cambay Rs 50, Mr. J. A. Robertson Rs 50, State Karbhari of Jath Rs 50, Mr. P. L. Crawford, Political Agent, Raipur Rs 30, "Toffee" Rs. 3-9-9, "Toffee" Rs 3-3-6, "Unexpected" Re 1, Sundries Rs 37-5-9 Total Rs. 149,879-5-3.
Miscellaneous gifts were received as follows:—
The Rangoon Branch per Mrs. Vale: 5 pairs of socks, 3 pairs of mittens, 4 mufflers. Mrs. Creasy, Colombo: 1 case of Hospital comforts. Mrs. Sharpe: 4 mufflers. Lady Scott: 337 cup covers. Messrs. Rylands & Co.: Pieces of material. Messrs. Asquith & Lord: Pieces of material. Mr. Francisco Pocha: 432 penholders. Playing Cards:—Agra Club, Vizianagram, Colombo Club, Belgaum Club. Books and Magazines:—The Muzaffarpur Club, Mr J Stevenson, Moradabad, Mrs. E. Winckler, Parel, Civil Club, Myaungmya, Mrs Harrison, Nasik, Colombo Ladies League, per Mrs Gordon, Major T. W. Little, I.M.S., Srinagar, The Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod, Mr. G J Monahan, I.C.S., Chanra, Mrs Anderson, Rafiya Manzil, Mrs Ogley, Subathue, Miss B M Michel, Mussoorie, Mr L. Gordon Cranna, Mrs Tennant, Miss L. Oldfield, Karachi. The Reading Room, Vizianagram. The Rangoon Branch per Mrs Vale, Mrs Bland, Ehbhisdone Circle, Mrs Ablitt, Bina and Mr. Turkis.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, October 4, 1916.

THE WAR.

General Joffre in his order to the French Northern Armies says the Allied Somme Armies are assured of a glorious part in the final victory. We believe this is the first time that the French Generalissimo has broken silence on the subject of the great movement of which he has been the director-in-chief since the beginning of July. The fact that he considers the measure of success now achieved a sufficient basis for a congratulatory message of this character to his troops is not without significance. It suggests that General Joffre is satisfied that the first stage of victory has been definitely assured and that nothing now can prevent the forces that have been methodically smashing the German lines on the Somme for the past three months and driving the enemy out of fortifications which he believed to be invulnerable, from achieving the ultimate aim of causing a break-up of the whole German line. It must not be assumed with certainty, however, so far as present indications go, that this achievement will take place in the immediate future. The plans of the Allied commanders on the Western Front must still remain to a large extent a matter of speculation. It is possible that everything does not depend on the Somme thrust and that other movements at other points of sections of the line will have to be begun and carried through.

In the meanwhile the contemplation of the German position on the Somme front shows it to be sufficiently precarious. The most recent captures by the French and British have brought the capture of Bapaume within the range of practical expectations. Bapaume was the chief objective for which the British offensive was begun and its fall would be an achievement of the utmost value. It is not a town of great importance in itself any more than any of the villages and small towns that have been taken in the course of the offensive. Bapaume, however, is a junction of many roads and its possession is vital to the power of the Germans to hold their line on this sector. It would be too much to assert with any definite assurance that its occupation by the Allies would achieve an immediate decision but it would have an immense effect on the whole strategical position and at least be the starting point of an advance which should have the effect ultimately of compelling a withdrawal on the part of the enemy from Lille and other large centres and freeing the whole of the country between the present British line and the Belgian Frontier from the invaders. What that would mean in effect on the whole German line does not need to be elaborated. Bad weather is again hampering the operations of the Allies and there is likely to be another interval before the pressure is resumed but when it begins again we may look for a more rapid development of events than we have hitherto seen. The German defence of the third line has been completely broken, the country that has now to be negotiated is of a more open and easy character and it is probable that the next prepared line of German defence lies a considerable distance in the rear, while it is not to be expected that defences of anything like the elaborate character that have had to be attacked and won hitherto will have to be faced in the future. The comparative collapse of the German defence in the most recent operations would not justify a belief that the next series of operations will not be carried through with even greater ease. The Germans during the last few weeks have been completely outclassed in every department of warfare on the Western Front. Their losses have been on a far heavier scale than those of the Allies, who have apparently discovered the secret of carrying the positions attacked with comparatively little expense of life. As the offensive has progressed this feature has been more marked and the resistance of the enemy weaker. That means that the succeeding stages will develop with great rapidity if only the weather is favourable.

From the theatre of war on the eastern and southern Roumanian Frontier comes news of a very important character. The Roumanians assuming the offensive on the Dobrudja Front have thrown back the enemy's centre and right flank, while a new danger threatens Mackensen's forces on this front by reason of the Roumanians having crossed the Danube east of Rustchuk, thus directly threatening his rear. The possibility of such a move must, of course, have been present to the German commander and it is to be presumed that the passage of the Danube was strongly contested. But the difficulties attending the attempt were sufficiently great to justify Mackensen in supposing that the danger was fairly remote. It certainly deserves the description of a dramatic stroke, which is given to it in Reuter's telegram, for if the Roumanians are strong enough to carry forward this new movement Mackensen's army will be placed in a position of the utmost peril.

WHY NOT ABOLISH THE EMIGRATION ACT?

Apart from the utter undesirability of having any legislation whatsoever for the so-called "indentured labour," which is almost akin to legal servitude, a subject on which we have repeatedly animadverted in the terms it deserves, it may not be unuseful to acquaint the public with the actual statistics of emigration. We should preface by observing that in reality there is next to nothing by way of emigration, having regard to the 24 crores and over of the population of British India. The reader need not be surprised if we observe that the average number who annually emigrated during the decennium ending with 1913-14, did not exceed in round figures 14,600 persons. That signified that six persons out of a population of a lakh in British India emigrated under the Indian Emigration Act of 1883 which was repealed by Act XVII. of 1908. If we, however, divide the ten years into two periods of five years each, we find that whereas the annual average during the first quinquennium numbered 17005, it was 12333 for the second quinquennium. Practically, then, during the last period there has been a diminution of 27.4 per cent., in the number of emigrants. It is on the face of these statistics quite obvious that Indians have become so thoroughly alive to the great evils consequent on emigration under the indentured labour legislation in vogue, that they are slowly ceasing to emigrate. Indeed, since 1910-11 the numbers who have annually proceeded abroad may be seen from the following figures:—

1910-11	15,439
1911-12	14,192
1912-13	12,658
1913-14	7,733

It will be seen that the number has been steadily dwindling, while the decline in 1913-14 was so great that only 7,733 emigrated against 15,439 three years before! The unpopularity of emigration could not be more eloquently expressed than in the figures just quoted. Natal used to receive the largest number of indentured labourers but, as our readers may be aware emigration to that colony has been prohibited by the Government of India since July 1911. Again, there has been no emigration to Mauritius since 1912, it having been decided by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, that the system of introducing Indian labourers into that Colony under indenture should be discontinued. Thus the two most important colonies, it should be remembered, have ceased importing contract coolie labour. Those are the two most influential colonies which have always the ear of the Home Government. It may be mentioned that in 1913-14 the emigrants to the other colonies were as under:—

Fiji	2,491
Dutch Guinea	1,773
Demarara	1,340
Trinidad	1,140
Mombasa	505
Jamaica	294

Fiji for the last three years has been importing the largest number of Indian emigrants. The statistics being what they are, it may be reasonably inquired whether it is worth the while of the Government of India to allow the Emigration Act still to remain on the Statute book. The speech made by the Viceroy in the Imperial Legislative Council on 5th September last seems to us to be somewhat strange, and stranger still the grandfatherly proposal to see that while indentured labour is abolished, some form of protection must be accorded to the labourer emigrating as a free agent! Why?

Lastly, it may be observed that while 14,000 persons have annually emigrated on an average under the Emigration Act, it appears from the official statistics that 6,500 annually return. Practically, then, about 8,000 Indians go abroad as indentured labourers. Is it worth while we repeat, having the Act on the Statute, and is it not better once for all to abolish emigration agents who are alleged more or less to be on the side of the angelic employers of such labour then on that of the poor, helpless emigrants whose condition in the places where they serve is only next to slavery.

THE CONTINUITY OF CIVILISATION.

That at a moment when the civilisation which we have known seems to be "staggering into barbarism," archaeology should have been the subject to engross the attention of the British Association at its annual meeting must be regarded as rather a singular accident. Nothing seems at first sight more vain and profitless and replete with cruel irony at a time like the present, than the study and investigation of the ruins of the ancient civilisations the noble heritage of which looks now in process of being shattered to pieces in the senseless fury of the worldwide struggle. Nevertheless a moment's consideration cannot but convince us that the lessons which of all other sciences, archaeology,—the research of ancient civilisation,—can teach are precisely the broadest and the most vital for mankind at this time. For this war above all other wars has acted like Mr. Well's time machine, violently introducing half the world to the other half with all the centuries looking down. As has been well said,

Lancashire cotton operatives have fought on the same ground as Achilles and Agamemnon, and could give a better explanation of why the Greeks were ten years in taking Troy than most of Homer's editors. The men of Devon have been back to the days of Hero and Leander in submarines, the soldiers of Birmingham and Worcester have fought with the ghosts of mediaeval Flanders, and Wessex farmhands have gaped at the tomb of Ezra, fought near the palaces of the Parthian kings, and suffered tortures of thirst in the Garden of Eden.

And what of men from the plains and highlands of India,—inheritors themselves of a glorious civilisation,—who have fought or shed their blood in strange climes where many a civilization flourished, died or lives? It was most appropriate therefore that in this of all years an archaeologist of the eminence of Sir Arthur Evans, with a feeling for the present should have reviewed the war in terms not only of hope but of faith and charity, from the mirror of the past. Though comparatively a new science, the marvellous discoveries of archaeology have tended to strengthen the confidence of humanity in its common-goal, because of the two lessons that they have taught most pre-eminently. First, that what we call civilisation goes back to an immense antiquity,—"that still passionless domain of the past which lay behind the limits even of historic controversies": Secondly, that there could be nothing more fallacious than the hitherto commonly accepted view that civilisation in any age has been an artificial "cloistered growth," the unnatural product of some particularly favoured race or sheltered region, instead of being a real and permanent whole. Sir Arthur Evans drew his learned instances, to prove these truths, from the early civilisation of the Aegean and the Adriatic, which he has himself by his patient research and discoveries, done so much to unveil. Greece was until recently regarded by European scholars as the country where human culture reached its highest pinnacle in the ancient world, and to which they looked as to the principal source of their own civilisation. "Till within recent years" said Sir Arthur Evans, "it seemed almost a point of honour for classical scholars to regard Hellenic civilisation as a Wonder-Child, sprung, like Athena herself fully panoplied from the head of Zeus. The indebtedness of Oriental sources was either regarded as comparatively late or confined to such definite borrowing, as the alphabet or certain weights and measures." Sir Arthur Evans has himself proved her debt to that far older Cretan civilisation which was yet found to be so strangely modern that when the images of its frilled and furbelowed ladies were first brought to light they provoked the French archaeologists to exclaim, "These are indeed Parisians." Nor is this all. Other eager explorers are proving that behind the Cretan civilisation lay yet another, no less advanced, infinitely further back in the mists of time. Egypt even has lost its supreme position of isolation which is now shown to be a myth; Egypt, which, at least till Alexandrine times, was looked on in admiration as something apart from general human history, could no longer be regarded as such. For civilisation is and has been one. Gaps and cracks there have been indeed, but these though seemingly wide have been temporary and artificial. It has withstood the shocks of all previous Armageddons and emerged not only unharmed, but far stronger than before, and ever resumed its natural growth. That is the fundamental lesson which modern archaeology, holding up to the present the mirror of the past, teaches. As ever in remote and recent times, civilisation though highly complex, forms essentially a unitary mass. "It is no longer to be sought out," said Sir Arthur Evans,

"in separate luminous centres, shining like planets through the surrounding night. Still less is it the property of one privileged country or people. Many as are the tongues of mortal men, its votaries, like the Immortals, speak a single language. Throughout the whole vast area, illuminated by its quickening rays, its workers are interdependent and pledged to a common cause."

This unity and endurance of civilisation carries with it a gospel which to-day when "scientific intercourse is broken, and its cosmopolitan character is obscured by the death-struggle in which whole Continents are locked" might seem to require almost super-human faith to realise it. Yet there cannot be a gospel more full of hope for mankind.

Notes of the Dy.

The Zeppelin Raids.

The abortive results of the three Zeppelin raids of the last few weeks have made it clear that the Germans have built a vain hope on the prospect of these measures of frightfulness. It has now been demonstrated beyond dispute that the Zeppelin has no chance of survival the moment it enters a protected zone. The elaborate ramification of searchlights detects its presence almost immediately and the anti-aircraft artillery has now reached a degree of efficiency which makes the Zeppelin's sojourn in the lighted zone a matter of impossibility if it is to preserve its existence: while once it enters the zone the possibilities of escape, even if immediately attempted, are extremely slight. In all three raids only two or three vessels have attempted to approach the metropolitan area. On each occasion one has been brought down and the others have retired hurt. The remaining vessels participating in the raid, have wandered aimlessly, dropping their bombs in the open country, where they fall either on barren ground or at the worst destroy the cottages of peasants. Even this form of frightfulness is becoming less successful. It is clear that unless several vessels can make a serious attack on one of the great cities or on an important military centre, the raids are a mere fiasco from the military point of view. The only thing that is not clear, is whether the bulk of the vessels that failed to reach the metropolitan area deliberately avoided it or could not find their way there.

A German Account of the Somme Offensive

An outstanding fact of the recent fighting on the Western front has been the extent of the German loss in prisoners just as the lightness of the British loss in the same respect has been a factor of the whole offensive. This lends some interest to a letter written in mail week by Herr Salzmann, one of the most popular of German war correspondents to the "Vossische Zeitung" on the "Man in the Trench" which contains points of view usually ignored by his journalistic colleagues. He was deeply impressed by the awful activity of the Allied artillery and its withering destructiveness. There were times, he says,

when the entire telephonic connection between the troops in the front trenches and the higher staffs was completely swept away. The telephone was simply rendered useless. The Generals' telephones were not working. The men in the trench, with their lieutenants, captains and battalion commanders, were left to themselves.

Ability of Allies Attacks.

Herr Salzmann adds that

the Allies' preparations for their attacks were in all respects marked by extraordinary ability. The German scouting parties, on land or in the air, could never say with any definiteness that on this or that particular point the main blow would be struck. This was a condition of affairs which rendered most difficult the placing of the German guns.

He proceeds to write at great length on the deathless courage of the German soldiers. But there were times when this courage was put to awful tests, when the fire was so intense that it was impossible for soldiers three or four metres removed from their comrades to come to their assistance, either with munitions or food or the indispensable water to drink. Death and destruction if they moved.

The First Self-Governing Body in India.

An interesting situation has arisen as regards the Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation,—which affords an excellent opportunity to the Government of Bengal to translate into action, at any rate for sometime, their solicitude for the development of local self-government. The constitution of the Calcutta Corporation, of course, differs radically from that of the Bombay Corporation in that the Chairman of the former is not only a Civilian but is also the executive head of the Municipality. Mr. Payne, the present Chairman, is to proceed on leave and during a recent debate on the motion for granting him leave, Mr. Braunfeld remarked that it would be very agreeable to the Corporation if one of the Commissioners (members) was appointed by the Government to act for the Chairman during latter's absence. There was, he continued plenty of precedent for it. This was the first self-governing body in India and it should have all the rights and privileges of self-government. If a plebiscite was taken it would be the opinion of the majority of the residents of Calcutta that on an occasion of this sort when the Chairman was going away on leave one of the Commissioners should be appointed to act for him.

It is strange that what is claimed to be "the first self-governing body in India" must go a begging for a non-official nominated Chairman in this year of grace.

Sir Mahomed Yousuf's Gift.

It is a long time since Sir Mahomed Yousuf placed his munificient gift of eight lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government for the promotion of education of Mahomedans. We have always maintained and this is the view of many Moslems, that in the existing state of Moslem education, the best way of utilising this sum would be to establish a system of graded scholarships for deserving Moslem students so as to enable them to continue their studies from the school right up to the University degree examinations. Apparently some leaders of the community are enamoured of a scheme for a Moslem college or public school and the result of this difference of opinion has been that the handsome sum has remained unutilized for a long time. And it is no wonder that some impatience should be shown among the members of the community at the manner in which a practical decision is being delayed. Meanwhile Munshi Mahomed Khan, Lecturer in Persian at the Fergusson College, writes to us to say, that some poor Moslem students of that college recently approached the Government to award them scholarships from the accumulated interest of Sir Mahomed Yousuf's gift. "They entertained a strong hope," he continues,

"that their request would be complied with, but they were sadly disappointed. They are told that the Government is unable to grant them what they asked for. Now Government has got the money and also the power to spend it on education. So, I fail to see the cause of its inability to help deserving students."

As to the need of scholarships, he rightly points out that

"it is scholarships that are badly wanted and not schools and colleges. It is poverty and not the paucity of educational institutions that prevents promising youths from acquiring secondary as well as higher education. To establish a school or college without free tuition, board and lodging will be of little use. The number of boys who will take advantage of it, will not be large enough to justify its existence."

Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

The Honorary Manager of the Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund ("Bombay Humanitarian Fund") invites competitive prize essays, in the different prize essay schemes of the Fund, which this year are as under:—

For Europeans and Anglo-Indians.—Subject "Horrors of Cruel Sports."

For All-India English-knowing persons.—Subject "Animal sacrifices for religious rites are against the commandment of God."

All-India Medical Students.—Subject "Vegetarian Diet as a means of promoting Health and Social Amelioration."

All-India English-knowing persons.—Subject "Horrors of Cruelty inflicted upon Animals in different forms."

In each scheme two prizes of the aggregate value of Rs. 250 will be awarded to the successful essayists. A number of well known local citizens have consented to examine the essays, which must be sent to Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, Secretary to the Council of Examiners, on or before the 30th November, 1916.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BULGARIA INVADED.

ROUMANIANS CROSS DANUBE.

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESS,

The Roumanians have crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai on the southern front, while they attacked along the whole front in the Dobrudja and repulsed the enemy's centre and right flank.

The crossing of the Danube by the Roumanians is described as a dramatic counter-stroke to German claims regarding Transylvania, which threatens Mackensen's rear in the Dobrudja.

By brilliant infantry attacks the Serbians have captured all the remaining points of the position at Kajmakalan.

A Russian communiqué says, in the region of Halicz and southward of it stubborn fighting continues, the Russians taking 1,600 prisoners there. General Letchitsky captured 2,600 prisoners in the Wooded Carpathians from 19th to 28th September and considerable war material.

General Joffre in an order to the Somme armies says: "I am well satisfied with your efforts on the Somme which have struck the enemy a blow from which he will hardly recover."

General Haig reports stubborn fighting north of Courcelette and in and about Eaucourt.

An official statement gives the casualties in Sunday's air raid as one man killed and one woman injured. The damage was insignificant.

HINDENBURG'S PLAN FOR WINTER.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

M. Marcel Hutin writes that thousands of Germans are pushing forward the output of munitions. The new Krupp works at Munich will shortly be working. Hindenburg will certainly attempt a great coup in the coming winter probably again Roumania but the Allies are there, and General Brussiloff is carrying out new concentration of troops with a view to a fresh push.

DRAMATIC ROUMANIAN STROKE.

INVASION OF BULGARIA.

ROUMANIANS INVADE BULGARIA.

DANUBE CROSSED.

WHOLE FRONT ATTACKED IN DOBRUDJA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BUKHAREST, Oct. 3.

It is officially announced that on the southern front we have crossed the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai.

On the north front we have taken 511 prisoners in Tnburtnhuil (?) and the Harghitzei mountains.

We have attacked along the whole front in the Dobrudja and repulsed the enemy's centre and right flank.

MOST DRAMATIC STROKE.

MACKENSEN'S REAR THREATENED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Roumanian announcement of the crossing of the Danube between Rustchuk and Turtukai reveals a most dramatic stroke which threatens Mackensen's rear in the Dobrudja. The exact spot where the Roumanians have crossed, is not known but in any case the feat is a very brilliant military operation which comes as a counter-stroke to German claims regarding Transylvania.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN SUCCESS.

WHOLE OF KAJMAKALAN POSITION CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A message from Salonika, dated 1st instant, says the Serbians achieved an important success at Kajmakalan yesterday. After a violent artillery preparation, which made frightful havoc of Bulgarian ranks the Serbian infantry brilliantly attacked, capturing all the remaining points of the position. The ground was covered with Bulgarian dead. The Bulgarian survivors fled panic-stricken. The Serbians captured a battery of mountain guns, many machine-guns and much war material, besides a good number of prisoners.

BULGARIANS MUTILATE SERBIAN AND FRENCH WOUNDED.

The Bulgarians have mutilated the Serbian and French wounded.

EIGHT BULGAR BATTALIONS COMPLETELY BEATEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A Serbian communiqué says we advanced a mile and a half north-east of Kajmakalan pursuing the Bulgarians. We have completely beaten eight of their battalions.

BRITISH CAPTURES ON THE STRUMA

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A British official Salonika message says, our captures on the Struma on September 30th include two villages, against which repeated counter-attacks have been heavily repulsed. We took 250 prisoners.

NO DISTURBANCES IN ABYSSINIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Reuter is informed that according to a telegram from Abyssinia there have been no disturbances as a result of the deposition of the Emperor. The latter is still at Harrar.

ENLISTMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

MR. HUGHES TAKES OVER MINISTRY OF TRADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.

Eight thousand volunteers enrolled in September.

The Premier, Mr. Hughes' has taken over the Ministry of Trade and Customs owing to the resignation of Mr. Tudor.

SYDNEY, Oct. 3.

The State Ministries except for that of Queensland, are supporting the Referendum. Labour organisations in Queensland New South Wales and Victoria are strenuously opposing it. It is expected that voting in New South Wales will be decisive.

RESULTS OF SOMME OFFENSIVE

GENERAL JOFFRE SATISFIED.

MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

General Joffre in an order to the Northern Armies says:—

I am well satisfied with your efforts on the Somme which have struck the enemy a blow from which he will hardly recover.

Verdun has been relieved and 25 villages have been reconquered and 35,000 prisoners and 150 guns taken.

The enemy lines have been smashed to the depth of 10 kilometres.

The Allied Armies are assured a glorious part in the final victory.

STUBBORN FIGHTING NORTH OF COURCELETTE.

ENEMY ATTACK EAST OF EAUCOURT BEATEN OFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A British communiqué says there was stubborn fighting north of Courcelette.

An enemy counter-attack forced us to relinquish a portion of the Regina trench.

An enemy attack on our advanced positions east of Eaucourt L'Abbaye was beaten off. We have now established our front there and cleared the enemy out of the buildings at Eaucourt L'Abbaye and farther west. We have also established our line from a point twelve hundred yards north of Courcelette in the direction of the Hessian trench.

Successful raids on the enemy's trenches were carried out north of Neuville St. Vaast and east of L'Aventie.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

GERMANS REGAIN A FOOTING IN EAUCOURT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

A communiqué from General Haig last night said:—Severe fighting has occurred in and about Eaucourt where the enemy succeeded in regaining a footing in buildings.

We have improved our positions near Gueudecourt and Courcelette.

We have captured to-day one officer and 16 men.

Aeroplanes yesterday bombed several points of military importance. An enemy kite-balloon was brought down in flames. Many air-fights occurred in which two enemy machines were destroyed and many others driven down. We sustained no losses.

TRENCH EAST OF BOUCHAVESNES CARRIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Oct. 2.

This afternoon's communiqué says we carried a trench east of Bouchavesnes.

PROGRESS EAST OF BOUCHAVESNES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Oct. 3.

Last night's communiqué said:—We made some progress east of Bouchavesnes. Bad weather is hampering operations on the Somme. There has been an intermittent canncnade elsewhere.

In the Bouchavesnes fighting we took 40 prisoners and six machine-guns. A German detachment was dispersed and fifty were killed in the same region.

South of the Somme a small enemy attack south of Vermandovillers was easily repulsed.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

11¾ MILLION BAGS SHIPPED UP TO SEPT. 11TH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Oct. 2.

Eleven and three-quarter million bags of wheat were shipped by the Wheat Board up to September 11th. The overseas and local sales realised thirteen and a quarter millions sterling.

HOW THE ZEPPELIN FELL.

MOST IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

FATE OF THE COMMANDER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The bringing down of the Zeppelin at Potter's Bar was a most impressive spectacle, which was visible in all northern suburbs and in the outskirts of London.

The airship was picked up by searchlights shortly before midnight coming from the east. Guns instantly came into action and the airship turned southward and then northward, vainly attempting to escape searchlights and shells.

Suddenly a white arc of flame appeared on her side and spread like a wave till she was a mass of fire. Then the airship dipped the nose foremost and broke in two. She reached the earth in white-hot fragments within 20 minutes of her first coming under fire. The remains were scattered over two miles of countryside but the bulk of the wreckage fell close to a cluster of houses.

A score of men are believed to be buried beneath the pile. Others were shot out of gondolas as the wreck fell and were picked up in various parts of a field.

An extraordinary statement has been made to the effect that the commander was picked up alive but died soon afterwards.

TEN AIRSHIPS PARTICIPATE IN RAID.

AN ATTEMPTED SECOND ATTACK ON LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A further official statement regarding Sunday night's air raid says ten airships crossed the East coast last night. One approached North London, but was driven off by gun-fire and pursued by aeroplanes. On attempting to return she was again attacked with guns and aeroplanes and was brought down in flames in the neighbourhood of Potters Bar. She caused no casualties nor damage. She was of the latest type.

A second airship attempted to attack London from the north-east, but was driven off. The remainder wandered aimlessly about the eastern counties and Lincolnshire. Bombs were dropped promiscuously but mostly in the open country.

ONLY TWO CASUALTIES.

INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

An official statement gives the casualties in the air raid as one man killed and one woman injured. The damage was insignificant, although the raiders covered a wide area and dropped a great number of bombs. Four houses were seriously damaged, some glass-houses demolished and a number of windows broken.

It is reported that a Zeppelin passed over an East coast town very low as if crippled.

GERMAN MISSTATEMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.

A German official communiqué regarding last night's raid is characterised by misstatements. It asserts that the airships successfully pelted bombs on London, whereas they never reached the Metropolis. It also states that the destroyed Zeppelin fell above London, whereas it was 15 miles from the town.

REVOLT IN SUMATRA.

INSURGENTS ATTACKED BY THREE DUTCH BRIGADES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.

Three brigades attacked the insurgents in Sumatra inflicting losses.

VESSELS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Two more Norwegian steamers have been submarined.

LATER.

The Norwegian steamer Relfjarl has been sunk.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN IN GALICIA

STUBBORN FIGHTING IN HALICZ REGION.

CAPTURES IN WOODED CARPATHIANS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A Russian communiqué says, in the region of Halicz and southward of it stubborn fighting continues. We have taken 1,600 prisoners here.

General Letchitsky captured 2,600 prisoners in the wooded Carpathians from the 19th to 28th September, and considerable war material.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

A STATESMAN OF LIBERAL VIEWS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 2.

M. Protopopoff, who is a progressist, has been an active member of the Duma Committees of Defence, Commerce and Industry. He holds liberal views regarding labour, Jewish and Polish questions and is an advocate of decentralisation.

RUTHLESS SUBMARINING AND AMERICA

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "New York World's" Copenhagen correspondent says, Mr. Gerard goes to America to report to President Wilson the growing danger of the situation in regard to submarine warfare. It is believed that failing an early peace Germany will be forced to use every weapon in self-preservation including ruthless submarining.

The Amsterdam "Telegraaf" and "Handelsblad" agree that the Chancellor's speech indicates the resumption of ruthless submarining.

GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE ARCTIC

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 3.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Christiania correspondent states that at least three German submarines of the largest and newest type are in the Arctic endeavouring to interrupt traffic with Archangel.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

MR. H. G. WELLS' VIEWS.

Mr. H. G. Wells, on his return from visiting the Italian and the Somme fronts, gave an account of his impressions to the "Victoire."

Asked when the war would be ended, Mr. Wells said that he was willing to make a guess. In November the Germans will begin to squeal, and in seven months after that it will be over. Mr. Wells said that he founded this belief on several facts, firstly on the marvellous organisation of the French front, then on the complete mastery of the air possesed by the Allied airmen, and on the skill of the French observation photographers. Finally, the French artillery firing, which is a model of perfect precision and is quite exceptional in its effects will bring victory appreciably nearer.

On the Isonzo, he said, the front looked very much the same as on the Somme,—trench warfare and troops ready to push on and follow up every advantage.

"I jumped on an observation ladder," he said, "and caught sight of Trieste, hardly ten miles off. The Italians could enter the city in a fortnight, if they wanted to. They are not doing it because they need their effectives to defend the city they have just conquered, and for a push towards the north. I entered Gorizia and found the whole population full of malicious joy for the enemy did not dare to bombard the city because of the hotels that are the property of Austrian Germans."

It is understood that the Government of India are to address the Secretary of State on the general question of imposition of terminal taxes to which exceptions were taken by several important Railway Companies.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY CASE.

MRS. BESANT'S REPLY TO ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

LEGALITY OF PRESS ACT QUESTIONED

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 2.

Further arguments in the "New India" security forfeiture case was resumed today before Special Bench of the High Court. The Chief Justice at the outset asked Mrs. Besant whether she had any other application to make.

She said she had an application to make under the Charter Act.

The Advocate General said he had no notice and had received no instructions.

The Chief Justice said the matter being the same as the one under investigation, it would not do to send it before another Bench and fixed Friday for the hearing of the petition under the Charter Act seeking to maintain that the Press Act was ultra vires, at any rate Section 4.

Mrs. Besant then proceeded with her reply to the Advocate-General's arguments. She submitted that because the defect might be proved in the substance of the proceedings, the discretion of the High Court to deal with it was not taken away by Section 22. The word "tendency" was omitted in Sections 17 and 18, whereas Section 4 referred to both "tendency" as well as the nature of words. The Court was directed to set aside the forfeiture if the nature of the words did not bring the articles under Section 4.

Justice Seshagiri Iyer thought that the word "nature" included tendency.

SAFEGUARDS FOR HONEST EDITORS.

Mrs. Besant submitted that the Advocate-General had brought charges of grave crime against her and that the judgment of the Privy Council in Tilak's case had no bearing on the present case. Referring to Section 4 she maintained that where the language of the articles was loyal and comments had no malice in them the explanation was intended to protect honest editors. Use of strong language had been held to be a crime by Justice Ranade. The Advocate-General had stated that intention was immaterial but Mrs. Besant pointed out that the use of phrases like "with a view to do" so and so, showed intention was necessary to be proved, and contented that the tendency implied intention. Referring to the distinction between the Government established by law, meaning the supremacy of the Crown, and the machinery of the government, she objected to view that "Anglo-India", "bureaucracy" and "government", were identical terms. She did not apply the term "Prussianism" to government but to a particular Anglo-Indian newspaper. She then complained that meaning was put into her articles other than she intended.

A NORMAL CONDITION OF THINGS.

The Chief Justice asked what she meant when she wrote "we have no freedom here; we hold our persons our homes and our property by grace; we are not tried by our peers, but by our opponents."

Mrs. Besant replied, she meant the Press Act and the Defence of India Act.

Justice Seshagiri Iyer pointed out that even in England under the Defence of the Realm Act certain property could be taken away.

Mrs. Besant said that in India it is a normal condition of things.

On the Chief Justice asking whom she meant by "our opponents" she said she meant the jury and not the administration of justice. Mrs. Besant asked their Lordships to remember that the average newspaper readers did not read all the articles together, and each article was written with reference to some passing event.

The Chief Justice asked whether even assuming she tried to uphold that India should remain within the empire, her policy was in answer to the charge of publishing articles or letters having a tendency to excite.

Mrs. Besant said it ought to be taken into account. In conclusion she submitted that in her old age she started "New India" with a view to advocate Home Rule for India and appealed to their Lordships to decide after careful consideration, as the whole press of India would be affected thereby. Their Lordships reserved judgment and admitted her criminal revision petition fixed for Friday.

KUT PRISONERS.

WELL TREATED BY TURKS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3.

A medical officer who was taken prisoner at Kut and has since been released, reports that early in August he saw three other I.M.S. officers in Baghdad. They were looking after some of the prisoners who were sick. The Turks treated their prisoners well and Turkish officers were very friendly and used often to come to the quarters of prisoner officers and chat in the evening.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

The Government of India will shortly appoint another batch of Assistant Surgeons to Temporary Commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE'S VIEWS.

The following statement of the views of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the subject of improvement and extension of education of women asked for by Government, will come up for consideration and approval by the Corporation at its meeting on Monday the 9th instant.

The general awakening on the subject seems to be every day growing stronger and deeper and spreading more widely in the different classes of the communities. Apart from the utilitarian considerations mentioned in para. 4 of the Government of India's letter No. 160, the conviction is growing that the girls of the country should have no intellectual gulf separating them from their brothers and husbands. Even in the mofussil, greater facilities are demanded not only for elementary but also [illegible] secondary and higher female education. The difficulties in the way of a rapid progress, commensurate with the demand, are, however, many; and they vary from place to place. The divergence of view as regards the aims and objects and the syllabus of the various classes of schools asked for, is very great. And that is probably one main reason why the Government of India's Resolution of 9th May 1913 directing Local Governments to lay down a comprehensive programme for three years had borne little practical proof. It would, therefore, seem that the appointment of the representative Committee, as suggested to the Secretary of State by the deputation introduced by Mrs. Fawcett, to go into the whole question and lay down definite lines of advance, would be a very advisable step.

THE PRIMARY EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

The present policy is to vest the entire financial responsibility for primary education in Local Bodies. The control and supervision is shared between them and Government educational officers. Apart from the question of allowing the Local Bodies to become more and more autonomous, no distinction should be made in this regard between their responsibility for, and control over the education of girls and of boys. Where the Local Body has charge of a large area or a very populous town, it would be advisable for it to delegate its educational powers and responsibilities to a Committee of its own, but this Educational Committee should not be a body separate from or independent of the Municipal or the Local Board of the place.

It follows that the Local Bodies should be free to determine what classes of schools there should be and how far mixed schools should be allowed. The experience of Bombay City is that girls freely come to primary schools for boys and it is these girls voluntarily attending boys' schools, that form the best nucleus for separate and independent girls' schools in the locality. As for caste schools, even in Bombay it has been found necessary to have separate schools for the children of the Depressed Classes. There are 15 schools of this kind with 1,641 pupils. Of these about 700 are girls. It may be remarked, however, that boys of the Upper Classes are not rare in Depressed Classes Boys' Schools, and in some ordinary schools, objection is not made to associate with boys of the upper layers of the so-called Depressed Classes.

In primary schools there would be not much scope for difference of curriculum. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic and some knowledge of Geography are indispensable subjects. The experience of Bombay is that even in the upper primary standards instruction in music and sewing is very much appreciated in girls' schools. It would be best for Government to lay down the syllabus in general terms, permitting some variation at the discretion of the controlling Local Bodies.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF FEMALES.

Secondary and higher education is not believed to be properly within the scope of the duties and responsibilities of Local Bodies. Nor would Municipal or District Boards be found willing to take up the responsibility or do anything more than give stray donations to individual institutions. Nor does it seem practical to have independent Education Committees vested with powers of initiation, control and financial responsibility in regard to the secondary education of females, much less higher (Collegiate) education. It would seem that Government must themselves make adequate provision of the institutions required in this direction, welcoming such help from private philanthropy as comes in voluntarily. If any Local Committees are formed they should be only advisory. On these Committees, place should largely be found for ladies of social influence as well as ladies of education and culture.

The classes of the institutions for the secondary education of girls, which the people demand, may be said to be mainly three:—(1) High Schools giving practically the same education as in Boys' High Schools and preparatory to the courses in the Arts or the Medical Colleges; (2) Schools giving a practically useful education for girls whose prime goal is marriage and mistress-ship of their husband's household; (3) Schools giving education equipping girls for carrying on the battle of life independently.

It would not be difficult to combine (1) and (2) by providing alternate courses, a suggested in the latter half of paragraph 11 of the Government letter. It is for institutions of these kinds that the demand is great and daily increasing, and this Committee would specially emphasise the urgent need and high utility of institutions of the second kind. And herein, or to speak generally, in determining the syllabus and groupings of alternate courses, the services of the Advisory Committees recommended above, would be of great use. Institutions of the third class must stand separate and they need be located only at select places.

It would seem that the time is come when Government should maintain at least one High School for girls with adequate arrangements for teaching sufficiently varied alternate courses at the chief city of every district. One Arts and one Medical College for women for each Presidency would also seem to be a great desideratum.

The higher education of girls should be specifically encouraged by the institutions of scholarships on a very liberal scale, both in number and value.

TEACHERS FOR FEMALES.

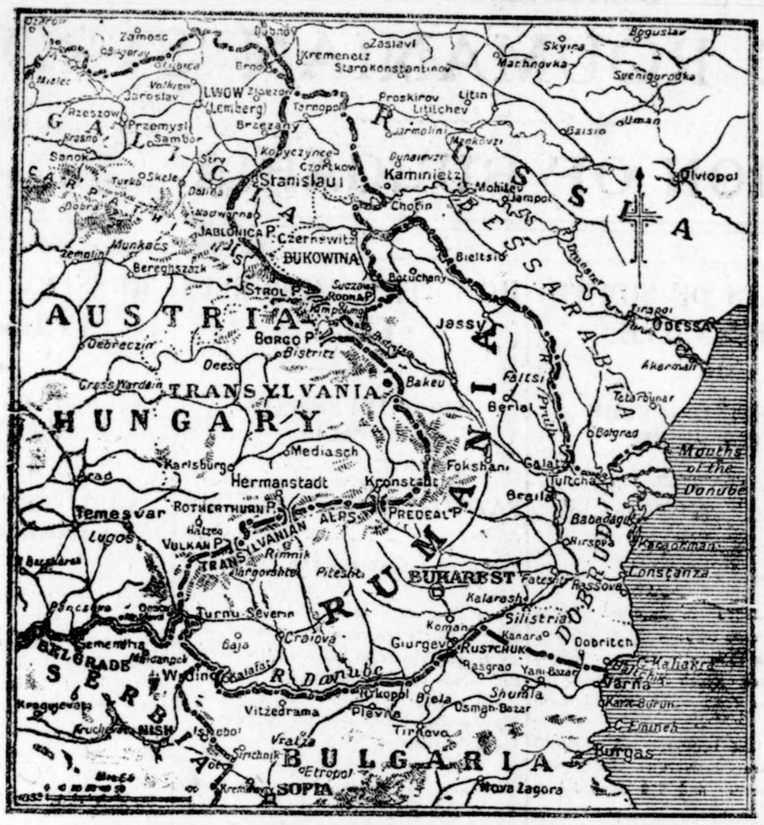
The goal needs necessarily be to have only lady teachers in all institutions for the education of females. The want of trained teachers is felt even in regard to primary schools. Much more acute is the want of competent lady teachers for High Schools for girls. That is an additional reason for the multipication of High Schools and Colleges for girls.

INSPECTION OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Nothing could be more welcome than having female inspectors for schools for girls if they are efficient. Else as proposed by Government the inspectresses should be more or less the assistants of male inspectors. One part of their duty should always be to act as missionaries. They would have a wide field of work in carrying the eagerness for female education more and more downwards in the social scale. Even in Bombay there are several classes which are eager to educate their boys but have yet no idea that a girl too would be much the better for some years at school. In this inappreciation of the blessings of female education on the part of the lower classes is to be found the explanation of the fact that the proportion of girls in school is so much lesser than that of boys. It is generally 1 to 5. In the Bombay Municipal schools it was much better. Out of 21,669 pupils in April last (1916) 14,837 were boys and 6,832 girls, i.e., a proportion of 2.1 to 1. In the Aided Primary Schools the boys totalled 49,712 and the girls 4,824, a proportion of 2.3 to 1. However, to take a general survey of the state of female education in Bombay it may be mentioned that according to the census of 1911, the total female population of Bombay was shown to be 339,157 out whom 59,522 girls were returned as of school-going age, namely, between 5 and 15 and only 41,753 as "literates." The girls at school in that year were about 6,394 in Primary Schools and say a thousand more in higher schools. The girls at school in 1916 rose to 11,656 in Primary Schools and say 1,500 in upper schools. Thus, during the last five years the girls in schools in Bombay have risen in number very nearly 100 per cent., whilst the increase in population could not have been more than 10 per cent. That is a measure of the awakening on the subject amongst the people. And even in Bombay the complaint is want of adequate facilities for female education both Primary and Higher.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and Mr. R. B. Mantri have attached no separate minutes to the above. The Hon. Mr. Dr. Wacha approves of the note, subject to some verbal alterations therein in places. Mr. Mr. N. V. Mandlik and Dr. J. J. Cursetji, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia and Mr. M. C. Javle, have submitted separate minutes, while generally approving of the Committee's Note.

THE ROUMANIAN CAMPAIGNS.



THE ABOVE MAP ILLUSTRATES THE THEATRES OF THE ROUMANIAN CAMPAIGNS ON THE TRANSYLVANIAN AND DOBRUDJA FRONTS. A TELEGRAM TO-DAY ANNOUNCES THAT THE ROUMANIANS HAVE CROSSED THE DANUBE NEAR RUSTCHUK AND ARE THREATENING MACKENSEN'S REAR.

PAREL BHOIWADA SCHOOL.

PRIZE DAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

An interesting little function passed off in the village of Upper Parel on Saturday last. The Municipal Gujarati School in Bhoiwada, Parel, is meant for the children of Gujarati-speaking working class residing in Upper Parel and the day was a gala day for them. Prizes and sweets were distributed by Dr. Shaikh Ahmd Saheb of of the Veterinary College, who takes much interest in this School and is well-known for his charity and assistance to the poor of the locality. The Head Master gave a short account of the progress of the school during the last six years and of its wants. The school was started in 1910 with a modest beginning of 14 boys and 10 girls and has now 78 boys and 43 girls on its roll. A small library and a museum are provided from small donations from residents of the locality. The Head Master specially appealed for some arrangement for feeding the children in the middle of the day in the school, as their parents are away the whole day from home. The children of the school seemed to be very ill-fed and of physique lower than the average. The Head Master resides in the locality and by his great zeal for improving and extending instruction in Parel village has been able to popularize the school in the course of last three years In fact he has been able to create an educational atmosphere in this locality which was schoolless six years ago. The Head Master appealed for a free night school atached to his school.

NEW TEMPORARY I. M. S.'S.

The following have been given temporary commissions in the I.M.S.:—

Indarvat Gupta.
Ikramali Soofi.
Dhunjishah Dorabji Mugal.
Manhorlal Bhagat.
Kirpasunder Basu.
Gopaldas Mahlotra.
Manoharlal Bhargava.
Narayandra Singbhai.
Ramnarayan Sewal.
Yajman Vishvanath Aiya.
Maharajdas.
Narayandrav M. Chavan.
Shrimat B. Goyaskar.
Dadabhai Dinshah Variava.
Khadakbahadursing Katki
Saiyad Abdul Karim.
Gokal Prasad Tivari
Joy Gopal Mukerji.
Mugatlal D. Munim.
Prabhatchandar Mukerji.
Girdharlal D. Mehta.
Roypuran N. Raja
Ishwardas B. Gidwani.
Jehangir Ratanji Wadia.
Mithilashchandar Gosh.
Haripad Mukerji.
Narayanrao C. Sumanvar.
Rama Narayan.
P. Krishna Swami
Nathkarni Mangeshrao.
Dharamchand Nangpal.
T. V. V. Rajratnam.
N. V. Krishnaji.
Jotindra Choudhri.
Ardesir Dadabhai Shroff.
Sadashiv G. Pavnaskar.
Shridhar A. Phatak.
Sombut Sureshchandar Mukerji.
A. H. Krishna Murti.
Bhaskar R. Chandorkar
Manekshah Dady.
Bhagwandas Uberoi.
Gurdasram.
Siyam Beharilal.
Tirathram Khana
Nayansing.
Darabshah Rustomji Kharas.
Chandargirirai Bhayasham.
Binarasidas.
Pukazi R. Variyar
Premnath Dogra
Munshiram Gupta.
Vidya Bhushan
Pyarelal Bhal.
Dhirandharanath Gupta.
Lalchand Khana.

RESERVED COMPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Railway Board has been so well known for its partiality to the railway companies, that, if the railway companies' practice of reserving compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians were legal, the Board would have been eloquent in defence of the companies, and it would have asserted the companies' right with all possible emphasis. But the practice is so *palpably illegal* that in replying to the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda's question in the Imperial Legislative Council on 27th September, the President of the Railway Board said that from the judgment of the Sindh Judicial Commissioner's Court in Mathuradas v. the Secretary of State, *it appears that the practice is legal.* The only logical conclusion we can draw is that the highest railway authority in India is not sure whether the practice is legal. What wonder then that the Indian public refuses to accept the decision of the Sindh Judicial Commissioner's Court and that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay as the last word on the vexed question?

The President then went on to consider whether the practice was desirable. He stated that the railway companies whom the Board had consulted considered that it was. All that need be said here on this point is that the interests of the railway companies are sometimes antagonistic to those of the Indian public, and what is "desirable" in the eyes of the companies is very often "undesirable" in the eyes of Indians.

The President of the Railway Board in trying to show that the practice is desirable from the Indian point-of-view, invited attention to the proceedings of a Conference of representative Indians in Lucknow in 1903 which passed a resolution asking the separate compartments should be reserved for Europeans. He merely invited attention to the proceedings, but did not assert that it was only in consequence of the resolution that the practice was introduced.

Let it be granted for argument's sake that the practice was introduced only in deference to the resolution of the Lucknow Conference. Does it follow that what was considered desirable in 1903 is also necessarily desirable in 1916 and after? Is a practice once introduced never to be discontinued simply because it was considered desirable in the hoary past? Again, does it follow that a practice is legal simply because at the time of its introduction it was considered desirable?

The statement of the President of the Railway Board only strengthens the contention of the self-respecting Indians who are anxious no longer to tolerate the practice of reserved compartments for any particular community.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. B.

LONGER FACES.

PHYSICAL CHANGES IN BRITISH FACES.

At the British Association meeting last week Professor A. Keith read a paper on "Is the British Facial Type Changing?"

He said one of the most surprising changes related to the skeleton of the nose and it was not until the time of the Roman invasion that we met with the prominent noses which were so common in their modern population.

He had recently carried out a minute comparison of the skulls of 50 people who lived in England before the Roman conquest and 50 skulls of persons who lived in London during the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries, and he found that the English face had become longer and narrower.

His chief reason for drawing attention to the changes in their facial constitution was to urge the need of a physical survey and census of the British people.

PATNA COLLEGE STUDENTS AND THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Nowadays a very severe unrest exists among the students of the Patna College especially and among the Bihar public generally. The cause of all this unrest is nothing but the intervention of Mr. V. H. Jackson, the Principal of the College, in the religion of the Muslims and Hindus who live in the Patna College Hostel.

Khan Saheb Maulvi Yasin Sahab first of all asked the students not to raise Azan because it shall be distasteful to the Sahab. Then the students in spite of the sacriligious prohibition of Maulvi Yasin raised the Azan. Then a student named Abdul Khair, who first raised the Azan, has been given a T. C. with the remark on his character of being indifferent. Now his career has been ruined, because the colleges in Behar refuse to admit him and he is too poor to go outside.

After this Mr. Jackson himself issued an order that the Azan should be in a very moderate voice. This order of Mr. Jackson is quite against the injunctions of Islam. The order made the Muslim students of the Patna College Hostel very uneasy because it is an interference with their religion. But they tolerated it because we never revolt against authorities.

After interfering with the religion of the Mussulmans he interfered with Hinduism. On the occasion of the last Anant Puja, when the Hindu students of the Patna College, Hostel were engaged in the celebration of the said Puja, they were interfered with by the Superintendent. Then five students and the prefect of the Hostel were expelled from the Hostel and College for a period. The expelled students were asked to leave the town of Bankipore within twenty-four hours. This expulsion of students who had taken part in the Puja greatly excited the students of the hostels,—both Hindus and Muslims. They declared a strike. All the college students with the exception of very few joined it. It lasted with great force and strength for two days. But on the third day the leaders of the town interfered. They asked the students to submit. They submitted like good students. But now Mr. Jackson has issued an order that in both the hostels of the Patna College there shall be no organized religious celebration, until the order of the Government.

Mr. Jackson is a queer sort of man. We are sorry that he does not know even that the very foundation-stone of the stability of British Rule is that they have made it a rule of their governing principle never to interfere with any religion. It is this very principle which has made it popular in India, that nothing can move the loyalty of India. Now Mr. Jackson, the Principal of the Patna College, is violating the very principle of the British Raj.

It is time that the Muslims and Hindus of all India should unite together and raise their voice against this interference of Mr. Jackson with Islam and Hindu Dharam.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MD. FAZLUR RAHMA.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

A circular issued by the Secretaries of the Bombay Educational Conference, says:—

The objects of the Conference are:—(1) To discuss and deliberate upon educational questions; (2) to encourage the study of educational questions with special reference to their historical aspect; (3) to form and to focuss intelligent public opinion on all educational questions of the day, and (4) to invite experts and others interested in education to write papers on such questions for being read at the Conference.

The Conference will discuss and welcome papers on the following among other educational questions:—(1) Educational ideals, ancient and modern; (2) education in ancient India, a contrast and comparison with the present; (3) university education; (4) secondary education; (5) primary education; (6) special education; (7) educational administration; (8) research and other scholarships.

We are desired by the Executive Committee of the Conference to request you to join the General Committee if you have not already done so. We are also to request you to write a paper or papers on any educational question in which you are specially interested and with which you are particularly acquainted. We should further thank you to suggest what particular questions are in your opinion entitled to be specially considered and dealt with at the Conference, and finally you are invited to co-operate with us in other ways to make the Conference a success. A room will be provided in the Office of the Conference where State despatches, Government resolutions, educational reports and other literature on education will be kept for reference by those who may desire such facilities for the purpose of writing papers for the Conference.

Every member of the General Committee shall pay a fee of Rs. 3 only and that amount will include the right of being present at the Sessions of the Conference itself.

A public meeting of the inhabitants was held at Nandod on Sunday last to celebrate the anniversary of Mr. Besant when the following telegram wa sent to Madras:—"Hearty congratulatios, may you live long and enjoy peace ad prosperity."

(Continued from Column 6.)

organisation, could not alter the characteristics or temperament of their aviators seeing that these were national—typical of the German nation as a whole. With their nearly preponderance in machines, aided by their organisation, the Germans should have been able in the first stage of the war, and fore their opponents equipped themselves adequately, to have almost swept clear their of Allied aircraft. That they failed to do was owing to the fact that, as human units and not as cogs in the machine, they were unequal to the task."

BRITISH SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR.

WONDERFUL WORK OF FLYING CORPS.

COMPLETE DOMINATION OVER ENEMY.

Brigadier General F. G. Stone writes in "The Pioneer":—

It is most satisfactory to learn both from official and unofficial sources that we still continue to maintain that superiority in the air which appeared to reach its climax during the Battle of the Somme. The freedom with which our artillery was able constantly to move guns of all calibres into new positions, to maintain the support of the ever-advancing infantry and to prepare the way before them for fresh achievements, has already been commented upon; but although this condition of affairs still continues, it is only from the letters found upon the German prisoners that the conditions which our airmen have established are really brought home to us, from the German point of view. A letter written by a soldier of the 24th German Reserve Division reads as follows:—

"We are now sitting here under terrible artillery fire. I hope we shall soon be relieved. We want to be quickly done with it and out of it. The heat of the day is almost insupportable, and the smell of our dead lying round us is simply unbearable. The enemy's aeroplanes are extraordinary. We have counted as many as thirty over us at one time, and our losses have been terribly heavy."

It is inferred that the writer alludes to losses from aeroplane bombs, as he makes the remark apparently in connection with the number of aeroplanes flying over their trenches.

MORAL OF GERMAN AIRMEN IMPAIRED.

Here is another letter which seems to corroborate the correctness of the above view:—

"Each of us crouches in a hole that he has dug out for himself and stares at nothing but the sky and the back wall of our trench. The English airmen circle over us unchecked, and drop bombs on us. I do not know what has happened to our own airmen. They appear to be afraid to attack the English or to do anything to protect those of us who are fighting in the front line. There are crowds of them behind us, but we never see them."

From this one gathers that the *moral* of the German airmen is impaired, and that their "backwardness in coming forward" is due to any lack of aeroplanes.

The "Morning Post's" special correspondent writes:—

"One of the important achievements of our airmen has been to delay the advance of German reinforcements at critical moments. They signal back to our artillery, and in a trice our shells are bursting in the midst of the enemy's troops. They also themselves circle round the Boche troops and drop on them 'pills' of approved pattern. Unhappy 'Fritz' on the march, therefore, is not only assailed by deadly missiles from guns that are miles away from him, but he never knows the moment when death may be rained on him from the skies."

BREAKING UP REINFORCEMENTS.

A semi-official statement issued in Paris on the 17th August regarding the exploits of the British Flying Corps, quotes the statement of a German prisoner, regarding the bombardment of St. Quentin railway station. He said:—

"At the end of June, the 22nd Reserve Division to which my Regiment was attached, was sent to rest in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin. An order came to us on the 10th July to proceed to the Somme front. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the first battalion of the 71st Reserve Regiment and the 11th Reserve Battalion of Jaeger were in St. Quentin station ready to entrain. We had placed our arms and equipment in the carriages. At this moment some British aeroplanes appeared and dropped bombs. One fell on a building full of ammunition and caused a violent explosion. There were 200 ammunition wagons in the station and 60 exploded. The remainder were only saved with difficulty. The train which was to have carried the troops, together with all the equipment and baggage, was destroyed, in addition to a large quantity of war material stored on the platforms. The men, seized with panic, fled in all directions. A hundred men of the 71st Regiment, and 80 men of the 11th Jaeger were killed or wounded. It was not before several hours that it was possible to re-assemble the battalion of the 71st Regiment which was sent to rest, and the next day it entrained at another station in order to be entirely re-equipped. Afterwards the battalion was sent to Peronne, where it was placed in reserve before going into action."

In another part of the theatre of war we find that our seaplanes are doing equally satisfactory work by bombing a column of Bulgarians near Kavala and blowing up a pontoon bridge at Kutchuk Osmanli over the Mesta River.

DOMINATION ESTABLISHED.

In yet another war theatre two of our seaplanes dropped bombs on the bridge and wharf at Haita. But the point which is being more and more accentuated is the superiority of our airmen as individuals over the German airmen, and the psychology of the respective nationalities is admirably summed up by Mr. Graham White and Mr. Harry Harper in an article written for the "Daily Chronicle" of 24th August which runs as follows:—

"And so the first and most important lesson of the war by air, apart from machines or numbers, is this: that the British and French aviators and the Russians too—when they could obtain suitable machines—were individually superior as aerial duellists to their German adversaries. And this without disparagement of the enemy in his scouting. Here indeed, the work of the German airmen when they could go about without being attacked or harrassed by hostile craft, was consistently good. But as aerial fighting grew more and more frequent, and began to exercise an influence that was dominating on the campaign by air, so our superiority revealed itself the more strongly."

"The Germans, though they strove industriously to profit by the lessons of the war, and were helped very greatly by their pre-war

(Continued in Column 5.)

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,

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is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut R B Abrahams, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W Allured, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut G J Balfour, Highland L I.
Captain C Bartholomew, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut A P Glenn, West Yorkshires.
Captain B R Jackson, Coldstreams.
Lieut W F Martindale, Scots Guards.
Lieut J G Maybank, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut S C Phillips, York and Lancasters.
Captain T S Rowlandson, Yorkshires.
Lieut A Stroud, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D K de B Treffry, Coldstreams.
Lieut T C Tweedy, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Wright, Machine Gun Corps.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W Atkinson, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H E Aust, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J A Bagnall, Northumberlands.
Captain G F Ball, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut V A Ball, Yorkshires.
Major H D Bentinnek, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut E R Brain, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C M Bramah, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain E P Brassey, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut A S Brentnall, Yorkshires.
Lieut C H Drew, Irish Guards.
Lieut J G Browell, Field Artillery.
Lieut F D Brown, Durham Light Infantry.
Secoad-Lieut A L Bryson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut F Buckley, Northumberlands.
Lieut I Butler-Stoney, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut P S Butterworth, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R P Campbell, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut D W Casey, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut S. Chadwick, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut W Champneys, Grenadiers.
Captain H Cheesmond Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W L E Childers, Scots Guards.
Lieut G G Clark Artillery.
Captain W W Constantine, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C Cooke, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G M Cornish, Grenadiers.
Lieut H F C Crookshank, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C C Cubitt, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut H I Daglish, Northumberlands.
Captain K B Dickson, Medicals.
Lieut R N Dilberoglue, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut D D Damant, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain G W Dodds, Northumberlands.
Captain R C Dunford, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R H W Empson, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R C B Fellowes, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut M R Fitzgerald, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut J R Fleming, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W J Faster, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H W Froud, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H S Fryer, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J S Fuller, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut F E Furley, East Yorkshires.
Lieut J K Greer, Irish Guards.
Captain C L Harding, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W S Hardwicke, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W W Harrison, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut D Harvey, Grenadiers.
Captain J T Henderson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut B V Hildyard, East Yorkshires.
Lieut H C Holmes, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut W F Horsley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R M Howes, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut C G H C Hyne, Irish Guards.
Lieut O W H Leese, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G H Lofthouse, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Long, Northumberlands.
Captain P S Long-Innes, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut H T Macan, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A Macaulay, Cameroons.
Second-Lieut N F Machin, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut E Mciver, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Marsh, North Staffords.
Captain J W Mervale, Northumberlands.
Lieut J Millar, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C J Minister, Yorkshires.
Captain J Mitchell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut L G C Neame, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut R S Omand, Yorkshires.
Captain B C Orme, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S T Paton, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain C Pease, Irish Guards.
Captain L D Plummer, Northumberlands.
Captain R Rankin, Irish Guards.
Lieut A F Reid, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D Riley, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut J O Robson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Rodger, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut V N Rowsell, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H C Rutherford, Seaforths.
Lieut-Colonel B N Sergison-Brooke, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut A G Smith, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W J Stevenson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut W Stones, Machine-Gun Corps.
Lieut R M Synge, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H Tatton, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut M Thrupp, Grenadiers.
Lieut G E Towers, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H Tully, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R E Turnbull, Northumberlands.
Lieut H D Vernon, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut A S Waite, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G F Walker, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L B Walker, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H S Walpole, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut G P Watson, Northumberlands.
Lieut A R Westrop, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Whetmore, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut W H Whetstone Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut W A C Wilkinson, Coldstreams
Second-Lieut A O Williams, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H St. J Williams, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut O J Williams, Durham Light Infantry.
Captain K A Wilson-Barkworth, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E A Wodehouse, Scots Guards.
Captain P Wood, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieut G L Young, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut F H Bowyer, West Surreys.
Captain G L Cruikshank, Gordons.
Second-Lieut D Cushing, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C Elphinstone, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F E Hollingworth, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut G Klingenstein, Flying Corps.
Lieut R A Preeston (Preston), Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W B Saint, Royal Scots.
Captain A S M Summers, Hussars.
Second-Lieut H M W Wells, Berkshires.

NOW DIED AS PRISONERS OF WAR

Second-Lieut A H Petty, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E W Brodrick Yorkshire.
Lieut G E Cockrill, Londons.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct 2.

The following names of British officers appear in the 211th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G Thompson, I.A.R.O.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Lieut N K Bal, I.M.S.

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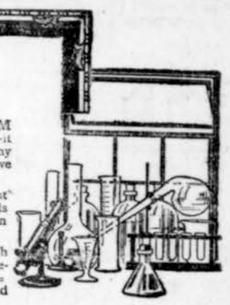

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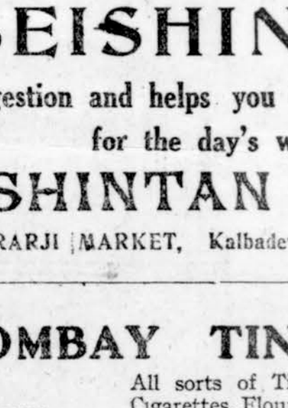

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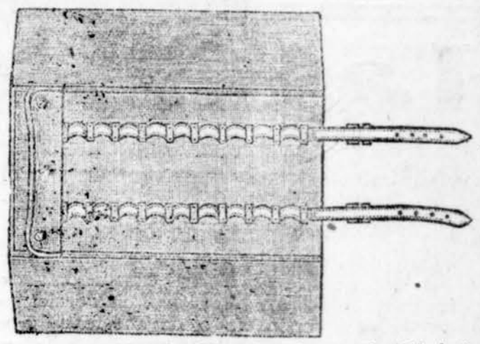

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co. Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.